

News Analysis

Terrorism Shaking Spanish Democracy

By James M. Markham

MADRID (NYT) — The most savage outbreak of political violence since the death of Franco in 1975 — 17 persons killed and 42 wounded in two successive days last week — has made the capital fearful, and led some Spaniards to wonder how long their young democracy can absorb terrorist shocks.

"Spain, like Italy, seems to have entered fully into the diabolical chess game called the strategy of tension," observed the Madrid daily El Pais, "in which utopian revolutionaries, the cast-offs of industrial society, mercenaries and foreign agents are all mixed up."

In terms of political deaths, Spain has overtaken Italy, generally regarded as the country in Western Europe most plagued by terrorism. Last year, terrorists in Italy killed 30 persons, while in Spain the Basque guerrilla organization ETA alone was held responsible for 61 killings in an overall tally of 88 political deaths for the year.

This year, 17 persons have been slain by terrorists in Italy, while in Spain ETA has been given responsibility for 39 deaths, including a lieutenant general, two colonels and a driver assassinated here last week. The mysterious, avowedly leftist organization known by the initials GRAPO — October First

Anti-fascist Revolutionary Groups — has killed 14 persons, extreme rightists have killed two and the police have killed six.

So far, no one has persuasively claimed responsibility for the bombing of a cafe in the heart of Madrid last Saturday in which eight persons were killed and 42 wounded — the first such indiscriminate attack of the post-Franco era. The cafe, California 47, was a well-known rightist and neo-fascist hangout, but the explosion's victims included old people and children.

It was one thing when they were bumping off generals and policemen," said a garage attendant. "But bombs in cafes..." He shook his head.

Looking back on Italy's slow slide into endemic terrorist violence, some Spaniards have compared the California 47 attack to the explosion in a bank in Milan's Piazza Fontana in 1969 that left 16 persons dead. It was a new form of violence at the time. At first, leftist "anarchists" were blamed for the Piazza Fontana operation. Later, rightist elements were implicated instead.

The California 47 explosion recalled another in Madrid's Calle del Correo on Sept. 13, 1974, in a bar near police headquarters. Twelve persons were killed and 71 wounded. The crime, which has

never been solved, gave Franco's police a pretext to round up a large number of leftist militants. To this day, leftists consider the explosion to have been the work of agents provocateurs.

If the Spanish public so far has been able to rebound from outbreaks of violence without falling into the fear that has seized many Italians, it has been in part because terrorists have operated with a certain pinpoint accuracy, avoiding innocent victims. Moreover, many Spaniards regard the Basque problem as a somewhat alien issue, and hardly anyone identifies with GRAPO's ultrarevolutionary rhetoric, particularly in light of its murky origins.

Lt. Gen. Antonio Ibanez Freire, the new interior minister, last Friday played to widespread popular suspicions that not only Spaniards are involved in the violence. "Not far from our frontiers, perhaps there are faces, not known but guessed at, who are sheltering this terrorist activity," he told a news conference. "I tell them that they will be unmasked and they, too, will fall."

The general's words cannot mask failures in police and security services in responding to the terrorists, however. Western diplomats here express astonishment that senior military officers, such as those slain last week, still refuse to travel with bodyguards, and persist in following unvaried daily routines.

On another front, enough questions have been raised about GRAPO — which the police have repeatedly proclaimed "dismantled," only to have it strike again — to merit a full-scale inquiry by the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez that would focus on both pursuers and the pursued. But Mr. Suarez has to rely on policemen who once served Franco to strategy a new, uncertain democracy.

The strategy of ETA, which wants to make an independent, socialist state from the Basque regions of Spain and France, is clear enough. At a time when negotiations are moving forward with Madrid for an autonomy statute for the Spanish Basque region, ETA gunmen hope to provoke the government into taking draconian measures there that will alienate the Basque population and provoke sympathy for the Basque gunmen.

"Army to Power" The goals of GRAPO and a proliferation of vociferous far-right organizations are similar, but on a national level: the neo-fascist war cries of the last few days have been "Death to the King!" and "The Army to Power!" If GRAPO is indeed a far-left organization, its strategists must believe that a representative backlash will swell its ranks for "the armed struggle."

Italy, the Latin neighbor to which many Spaniards now nervously turn, has been a functioning democracy since the end of World War II, and it has a military establishment imbued with a certain nonpolitical tradition. Spain is only becoming a democracy, and its senior military men are just getting used to the idea that they have to stay on the political sidelines.

Aside from an apparently amateurish escapade last November, in which a number of far-right military figures are said to have planned to kidnap Mr. Suarez and his Cabinet, there have been no signs of overt moves in the army to put an end to Spain's democratic experiment. One of King Juan Carlos' greatest services to democracy in Spain is seen by many here to have been his success in securing the loyalty of senior officers, while he identifies his person with the new political order.

But now that ordinary civilians are open game for anonymous killers, this has become a jumpy, frightened city. In the last few days, scores of institutions have received false telephone warnings that bombs would go off soon. In the Barrio de Salamanca, a fashionable neighborhood frequented by rightists, young toughs have been roaming the streets, overturning automobiles and crying, "We Want a War!" and "We want another 1936!" — the year Franco staged his rebellion against the faltering, violence-torn Second Republic.



Fausto Cuocolo is carried to ambulance after terrorists shot him in the legs at Genoa University.

Genoa Professor Wounded by Terrorists

ROME, May 31 (AP) — Two masked gunmen charged into a University of Genoa lecture hall today and shot a political science professor in the legs. In other cities, terrorists bombed political party offices and burned election ballots.

Police said that the wounded professor, Fausto Cuocolo, was a local leader of the Christian Democratic Party. A caller told a Genoa newspaper that Red Brigades terrorists were responsible. Police said that terrorists of the

extreme left and right were intensifying attacks to try to disrupt the campaign for the national elections on Sunday and Monday.

An office of the Christian Democrats was bombed in Brescia. Two guards were injured and damage was described by police as extensive.

A bomb went off in front of the home of rightist legislator Giulio Caradonna in Rome, damaging the building. A bomb rocked a Communist Party branch office in the center of Rome, and bombings were reported in the Ostia suburb of Rome and in Sardinia.

In Bergamo, two raiders burned an estimated 30,000 ballots at a government office. Officials said that new ballots would be printed in time for the elections.

Europe Officials Condemn New U.S. Subsidies for Oil

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agree on a ceiling price, based on OPEC rates, and boycott oil offered at higher prices, aides said. The proposal is designed to stop speculation.

It is an expanded version of an earlier French plan to put controls on the Rotterdam spot market — a plan that was rejected by other Common Market countries. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told visitors today that West Germany is now the only European government rejecting the idea.

French Prime Minister Raymond Barre is visiting West Germany tomorrow in an attempt to convince Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to support the plan, officials said. The United States will get the French proposal next week when Foreign Minister Jean Francois Poncelet and Energy Minister Andre Girard visit Washington, officials said. Both will also be representing the European Economic Community because France is currently the chairman of the grouping.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing sees the price-agreement plan as the key-stone of an energy package to be adopted at the industrial countries' economic summit in Tokyo next month, presidential aides said. The Tokyo summit is also expected to unveil "a set of serious, durable oil-saving measures" in industrial countries, they said.

They quoted Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as saying today that U.S.-European relations suffer because of the Carter administration's "extraneous oil policy" and sudden switches on the issue without any consultation with European governments.

European governments in the past often resisted U.S. [political] initiatives, but now the European governments are seeking to cooperate on this collective problem," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing reportedly told aides. But he indicated that the United States so far had failed to respond.

The energy issue has become increasingly divisive between the United States and Western Europe since the Iranian crisis tightened the oil market.

European governments complain about what they see as U.S. indifference to the energy predicament of countries like France and West Germany, which have to import all their oil. European commentators blame the United States for keeping down the price of U.S.-produced oil — in effect, subsidizing the U.S. oil consumer. The result is to maintain high U.S. demand and drive up world prices, they say.

The American subsidies will not create more oil but rather just give the companies money to pay an extra \$5 a barrel," grumbled a ranking French official.

An EEC spokesman said the subsidies were an "astonishing" switch in U.S. policy, coming only a few days after member nations of the International Energy Agency agreed in Paris to emphasize cooperation.

Guido Brenner, EEC energy commissioner, lodged a protest with U.S. Ambassador Dean Hinton in Brussels, saying the United States was passing its internal oil problems to other nations by the change in policy, a Common Market spokesman said.

Mr. Brenner reportedly told the U.S. ambassador that the EEC "reserved its position" on the Carter subsidy measure — a hint, observers said, of possible European trade reprisals.

"We've delivered our thunderbolt and now we want to see what the Americans are going to come up with," an EEC official said today.

"Brunner's awaiting a U.S. response," another official said, adding that the EEC supply committee was meeting today to determine what action to take.

U.S. officials disputed the Europeans' statements. "We say this is not a diversion of products from Europe," a Department of Energy official said. "It is simply an attempt to maintain the traditional flow of products from Caribbean refineries to the United States."

Another U.S. official said that the United States had not consulted with European governments on the action because it did not want to help international price speculators. John Treat, director of the Energy Department's office of producing countries, said, "I'm sure the Europeans would have liked to have known what we were going to do, but we didn't want to touch off a speculative flurry."

According to U.S. officials, refineries in the Caribbean were shipping an unusually large amount of distillate fuel to Europe because of the high prices in an uncertain market. The subsidy will restore some of the normal flow to the United States, they said.

European governments have been buying aggressively to restore inventories depleted during the 80-day suspension of Iranian exports during the revolution. The Energy Department only recently changed its policy and advised U.S. companies to enter the open market, where crude oil and refined products are bringing unusually high prices.

Niels Erboell, the Danish president of the International Energy Agency, said today that the U.S. action amounted to "snatching money from the currency reserves" of Western Europe.

The \$5 subsidy to importers of distillate will be carried out through the Energy Department's complex "entitlements" program. Its goal is to equalize costs between companies that use relatively cheap domestic oil and firms that import expensive foreign crude. A company using domestic oil must make a payment to a firm processing foreign oil. These payments are called entitlements and involve payments among oil companies. No government funds are involved.

The practical effect, however, is to increase the price of products to the consumer who buys gasoline or heating oil. The \$5-a-barrel entitlement will enable companies to pay more for the distillate fuel from the Caribbean, encouraging imports into the United States.

California Financier Sentenced to Prison

SAN DIEGO, May 31 (UPI) — Arnold Smith, 80, who was ruled too old to go to federal prison in 1975, was sentenced today to three years in jail for tax evasion and grand theft.

Smith, whose personal fortune was once estimated at \$20 million and who counted former President Nixon among his close personal friends, had pleaded four years ago for leniency before a federal judge who sentenced him to two years in prison for fraud and misappropriation of funds from his defunct United States National Bank. The federal judge at that time, saying he would not send a man of 76 to prison, suspended the sentence and fined him \$30,000.

Saudis Raise Price of Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

The Forties field in the British North Sea. "Prices have not gone up yet," a BP spokesman said, "but it is quite likely that they will go up."

The price of North Sea oil generally follows the pattern in North Africa. Oil from the Forties field is selling for no more than \$18.30 a barrel, or roughly \$3 less than African oil. That makes BP's oil undervalued by roughly \$2.50, traders said, after transportation differences are subtracted.

Rumors also abounded yesterday that Saudi Arabia was planning to raise the price of Arabian light oil as well. But when questioned, all four partners in Aramco said that they had not been informed of any move in the cartel's benchmark crude. The Aramco partners buy the bulk of the Saudi production and are usually the first to be notified of a Saudi increase.

The Iranian statement said that the decision to raise crude prices reflected the state of the world market and was approved by the provisional government. Iranian oil production currently stands at around 3.4 million barrels a day, down from an average of 4.1 million barrels a day earlier this month.

Soviet N-Blast Reported

HAGFORS, Sweden, May 31 (UPI) — The Hagfors Defense Research Observatory reported that an underground nuclear explosion occurred today in the Semipalatinsk area of Siberia.

House Votes \$4.8 Billion To Support Mideast Pact

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, May 31 (WP) — Additional aid to Egypt and Israel to support their recent peace treaty was assured of congressional approval yesterday when the House overwhelmingly adopted the \$4.8-billion package.

The House vote was 347 to 28. The Senate approved a similar bill May 14. A House-Senate conference committee will meet to work out minor differences between the two versions.

The bill authorizes an actual U.S. outlay of \$1.47 billion in economic and military assistance to the two countries — \$1.1 billion in loans and grants and \$370 million in sales credits to finance \$3.7 billion in military purchases.

Israel will get \$800 million in grants for defense items and to build air bases in Israel to replace two bases in the Sinai that, under the terms of the treaty, it will evacuate.

Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., said that without the passage of this legislation, "momentum in the peace talks would be dissipated."

The House adopted three minor amendments by voice vote. An amendment by Rep. Elliott Levitas, D-Cal., asks President Carter to negotiate an agreement with other nations to establish a fund to help underwrite the cost of peace.

An amendment by Rep. William Dannemeyer, R-Calif., would require the president to report to Congress 90 days after the bill's enactment on the cost of implementing the treaties. An amendment by Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., would require the United States to establish a trilateral cooperative project with Egypt and Israel in scientific and technological areas.

The bill authorizes the president to provide for construction of the air bases in Israel to replace those in the Sinai Peninsula and to transfer to Egypt the surveillance equipment and facilities of a U.S. field mission in the Sinai when the mission's activities are ended.

In Wake of Crash

No Major Economic Blow Seen for DC-10 Builder

By Pamela G. Hollie

LOS ANGELES, May 31 (NYT) — McDonnell Douglas Corp., the builder of the DC-10, has been struggling for years to make a profit from its commercial aircraft. Last Friday's crash of an American Airlines DC-10, which killed 274 persons, occurred as the company was expecting to begin earning money on the aircraft by 1981.

The DC-10 was designed at a cost of \$1 billion, and slow initial sales made it uncertain whether enough units would be sold to absorb the high development costs.

However, in its most recent financial statements, the company said that it expected to sell the 400 DC-10s needed to break even. As of April 30, there were 335 firm orders, with 277 airplanes actually delivered. The company said that it had another 70 commitments, enough for the DC-10 program to show a profit in 1981.

In Long Beach, Calif., where McDonnell Douglas has its main plant and where the DC-10 is produced, a spokesman expressed doubt yesterday that orders would stop. "There is only so much manufacturing capacity in the world and airlines are in need of replacement planes," he said.

No Cancellations Seen

John Simon, an aerospace analyst with Crowell, Weedon & Co., a Los Angeles securities firm, said that the Chicago DC-10 crash would not be a large problem for McDonnell Douglas. He added that he had not heard of any airlines canceling orders for DC-10s and said that he doubted that any would.

In assessing the economic impact of the crash on the company, Mr. Simon stressed that it would take months for the federal authorities to complete their report. If they find a design flaw, planes still under warranty will have to be replaced, he said.

In the meantime, airlines with grounded planes can sue McDonnell Douglas, but the company, which carries insurance against such losses, may not lose much, Mr. Simon indicated. "Ultimately, I don't perceive there is a large problem here," he said.

According to Robert Jodick, an airline analyst at Lehman Brothers, airlines seek a certain fleet mix and are not likely to shift from one aircraft maker to another. "It's a matter of economics and fleet needs," he said. "I doubt that many of Douglas' customers will switch."

Uncertainties Eased The DC-10 represents most of McDonnell Douglas' commercial aircraft operations, which account for 40 percent of the company's \$10.5-billion order backlog. The remainder of its business is in military sales. The company is in third place, behind Boeing Co. and Lockheed Aircraft Corp., in commercial aircraft and is the leading U.S. defense contractor.

In 1977, uncertainties about sales prospects for the DC-10 caused the company's outside auditor to issue a qualified opinion about its financial statement.

Rebels Reported Ousted From Key Nicaragua City

MANAGUA, May 31 (UPI) — President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard troops used paralyzing gases to drive out Sandinista guerrillas holding the key southern city of Rivas, government sources said today.

A National Guard communiqué said that the rebels fled across the

costal statement. Last year the qualification was removed by the Sandinista firm, which noted that the additional sales had lessened the uncertainty about whether the development costs would be recovered.

The DC-10, which went into commercial use in 1971, was developed in a race with Lockheed for contract with American Airlines. Lockheed got a head start but was delayed by the bankruptcy of Rolls-Royce, whose engines were used in the DC-10.

McDonnell Douglas was created by the merger in 1967 of a financially troubled producer of commercial aircraft, the Douglas Aircraft Co. of Santa Monica, Calif., and the McDonnell Co. of St. Louis, a maker of military aircraft. Sanford McDonnell, president and chief executive officer of the combined company since 1972, said that the acquisition provided needed balance to McDonnell's military sales, but Douglas has not been much financially helped. Last year, the corporation's commercial aircraft operations lost \$60.3 million, compared to a \$230 million profit in military aircraft sales.

The DC-10 is McDonnell Douglas' major commercial aircraft as a mainstay for major carriers as well as United Airlines. Although 10 percent of United's planes are DC-10s, the craft accounts for more than one-quarter of airline's passenger capacity.

Not Last Crash

The Chicago crash was not the first for the DC-10. In 1974, Turkish Airlines DC-10 crashed in France, killing 346 persons. That crash was attributed to a tail door that failed. And in March last year, blowouts on two tires led to the collapse of a Continental Airlines DC-10 landing gear during a takeoff at Los Angeles; two persons were killed.

After the French crash, it was feared that the plane appeared to have a factory lacking a critical door design change — a modification that was recommended near the near-crash of a DC-10 1972 near Windsor, Ontario.

The cost to McDonnell Douglas of the French crash has never been made public and the company said that it would be premature to discuss the cost of the Chicago crash because litigation was pending.

Before the difficulties with DC-10, the company had enjoyed a reputation for fine engineering technology and had become known as the U.S. military's most prominent and low-cost aircraft producer. The A-4 Skyhawk and the A-1 Phantom II have been in production for two decades.

Wall Street analysts believe McDonnell Douglas' strong military business, with \$2.3 billion sales last year, and its computer services, electronics business, systems and missiles operations will keep the company out of financial trouble this year.

High official sources said the guard sent planes, gunboats, infantry units and paratroopers to Rivas yesterday and sprayed the city with paralyzing gas. They did not give details.

The sources said yesterday that Gen. Somoza was personally directing guard commanders in Rivas. "He practically hasn't put down the phone to stop giving the orders," an official source said.

The heaviest fighting was concentrated at El Ostional, 16 miles from Costa Rica near the Pacific coast, the sources said.

Rebel Offensive Fighting broke out in Rivas Tuesday in what the rebels termed a general and final offensive to oust Gen. Somoza. Witnesses said the guerrillas were using planes, light tanks and a World War II-variant Sherman tank against the rebels.

Military sources said that National Guard gunboats and helicopters were sent in from San Juan 6 Sur just south of Rivas. They said that gunboats pounded rebel positions in hills outside Rivas and forced a Sandinista retreat.

The sources also said that northern Central American countries bordering Nicaragua had supplied the guard with two planes for the Rivas attack. Honduras is Nicaragua's border neighbor to the north.

A news blackout ordered by the government on radio and television stations was still in effect today.

Fighting in Nicaragua's second largest city of Leon, 55 miles north of Managua, eased yesterday. Witnesses said scores of guerrillas were killed by the National Guard.

Poetry Reading in Paris PARIS, May 31 (HTT) — The American Center for Students and Artists, 261 Blvd. Raspail, is presenting a festival of international poetry, from 6 p.m. to midnight, tomorrow through Sunday. Thirty-five poets, including Allen Ginsberg and Peter Orlovsky, will read from their works in English, French and Spanish.

22 Bombs Damage Banks, Public Buildings in Paris

PARIS, May 31 (Reuters) — Twenty-two bombs went off in Paris today, in the second rash of bombings here this month. No one was hurt in the explosions, which were mainly at banks, travel agencies and public buildings.

Anonymous callers said that the Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) was responsible, police reported. The bombs, which were planted between 2:30 a.m. and 3 a.m., shattered windows and damaged parked cars.

Early on May 2, hours after a May Day march through Paris, seven homemade bombs exploded outside police stations, shops and administrative offices. Responsibility for those bombings was not established.

In March, the FLNC claimed responsibility for 34 explosions in mainland France and in Corsica. By police count, today's attacks brought to 80 the number of bombings attributed to Corsican separatists so far this year.

On May 7, 27 bombs exploded on the island on the third anniversary of the front's founding. No one claimed responsibility on that occasion.

Today's bombings appeared to be related to the transfer of five Corsican autonomists, accused of acts of violence, from a Corsican prison to Paris to face trial before the State Security Court. An FLNC communiqué telephoned to a news agency said: "The violence which we use is only a necessary and legitimate means to stop colonial aggression in Corsica... We will reply to colonial violence with revolutionary and popular violence."

Socialists Plan Move to Topple Lisbon Cabinet

LISBON, May 31 (UPI) — The Socialist Party said today that it would move in parliament to censure the government of Premier Carlos Mota Pinto, apparently dooming Portugal's 10th government since the 1974 revolution.

Mario Soares, the Socialist Party leader and former premier, said that the Socialists would present the motion against Mr. Mota Pinto's nonpartisan Cabinet on Monday. Mr. Soares called the Cabinet reactionary.

The Communists, who opened a party congress today, said that they also would move for censure. Between them, the two parties hold a majority in the 263-member parliament, making approval likely on a motion to bring down the government of technocrats that Mr. Mota Pinto formed six months ago.

Under the constitution, parliament must pass two censure motions at least one month apart in order to topple a government, but Mr. Soares called on Mr. Mota Pinto to resign if the first motion gained a majority. If the Cabinet does not resign, Mr. Soares said, President Antonio Ramalho Eanes should dismiss it.

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THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME

International Herald Tribune

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Family Business Deals Detailed

Carter Reveals Holdings in Blind Trust

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON, May 31 (NYT) — In an apparent effort to retain Charles Kirbo as the trustee of his private financial affairs, President Carter revealed the details of his blind trust yesterday in a financial disclosure statement released by the Office of Government Ethics.

The statement also disclosed previously unreported transactions involving the Carter family warehouse, which is under investigation by the Justice Department to determine whether loans to the warehouse may have been illegally diverted to Mr. Carter's 1976 presidential campaign.

Among the new disclosures are loans totaling more than \$500,000 made by the Carter family's farm corporation to the separate warehouse partnership and to Billy Carter, the president's brother.

Under a new government ethics law, which took effect earlier this month, a government official must either disclose details about his holdings and sources of income or assign management of those holdings to a qualified blind trust. The trustee of that blind trust must be completely independent of the person whose business is being managed.

The president apparently decided not to test whether Mr. Kirbo, a close friend and confidant, qualified as an independent trustee. Instead, Mr. Carter revealed for the first time details about his income, assets and liabilities over the 1½ years.

The choice for Mr. Carter was to

Quebec Militants Admit Abduction

MONTREAL, May 31 (AP) — Jacques and Louise Cossette-Trudel pleaded guilty today to kidnapping, conspiracy and forcible detention of a British diplomat in Montreal in 1970, during a terrorist campaign by Quebec separatist extremists.

The Cossettes-Trudels, both 31, returned to Canada 5½ months ago after eight years in France and Cuba. They are the first of five persons linked to the Quebec Liberation Front to face court action for the abduction on Oct. 5, 1970, of British Trade Commissioner James Cross.

Cross was released unharmed after 59 days, and the Cossette-Trudels and three others were flown to Cuba on a Canadian military jet. They later moved to Paris.

claim a blind trust and take the risk that Mr. Kirbo might be ruled an invalid trustee, or to report his financial affairs as an open trust, making the issue of Mr. Kirbo's credentials irrelevant. The president chose the second course.

"In an open trust, Mr. Kirbo's role is a moot point," said Bernard Wruble, director of the Government Ethics Office, the agency responsible for reviewing Mr. Carter's disclosure statement.

Mr. Carter reported property and assets totaling about \$1.5 million, with liabilities totaling about \$700,000, for a net worth of about \$800,000.

Warehouse Lost Money

Though his statement did not provide exact figures, Mr. Carter reported a net loss of between \$50,000 and \$100,000 on the operation of the warehouse last year. For Carter's Farms Inc., he reported net income of between \$15,000 and \$50,000.

Part of the gross income from the farm came from interest from a previously undisclosed loan of more than \$250,000 to Billy Carter. The president's brother had previously acknowledged a loan of \$148,000 he received in 1976 from the farm corporation.

Carter's Farms Inc., according to the statement, also made loans of more than \$250,000 to the Carter warehouse. These loans were reported as "unsecured," due on demand, at 9½ percent interest.

The disclosure statement reported modest income for the president from non-trust sources. These included interest payments of from \$7,000 to \$20,000 from two savings accounts, less than \$1,000 from the Internal Revenue Service, presumably a refund. He received between \$15,000 and \$50,000 in royalties from his book, "Why Not the Best."

Filling in the details of a land transaction reported earlier between Mr. Kirbo and Billy Carter, the president's statement revealed that Carter Farms Inc. had not purchased the land from Billy Carter, but had acquired it in lieu of repayment of the \$250,000 loan made to Billy Carter by the farm.

When Mr. Carter took office in 1977, he placed his assets in a blind trust to be managed by Mr. Kirbo. Establishment of the trust was part of an administration policy to prevent conflicts of interest for government officials.

Stringent Standards

The new ethics law imposed more stringent standards on the administration of blind trusts. To meet the new requirements, Mr. Kirbo might have been forced to step aside as Mr. Carter's trustee.

Mr. Wruble, director of the Government Ethics Office, said that Mr. Carter had never asked for a ruling on Mr. Kirbo's qualifications. "I had not made up my mind whether Mr. Kirbo would have met the requirements or not," said Mr. Wruble. "Now I won't have to."

Mr. Carter attached to his statement a list of 69 gifts valued at \$100 or more that he and Mrs. Carter had received last year. All but five were turned over to the National Archives, donated to charity or retained at the White House for reference use. Perishables were "disposed of or consumed in accordance with Secret Service regulations," according to the statement.

The gifts included paintings, flowers, perfume, stamps, record albums and one "crossbow on sling, arrows and case included."

U.S. Alternative To Draft Urged

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI) — Rep. Paul McCloskey, R-Calif., yesterday proposed a voluntary national youth service program as an alternative to resumption of the military draft. He also called for the registration of women.

The House Armed Services Committee earlier this month approved a bill providing for registration of 18-year-old men as a first step toward possible resumption of the draft. Rep. McCloskey said that bill should be amended to set up the nonmilitary national service program.

His amendments would advance the effective date of the bill by one year to next Jan. 1, require the registration of women as well as men, and direct that the study of Selective Service reform authorized by the bill be expanded to consider a national youth service program as an alternative to the draft.



Earl Hemmilla (right) and Martin Cooper, among workers who tested Three Mile Island reactor system, testify in Washington.

'Open' Valves Were Shut

Testimony Deepens Mystery Of Three Mile Island Mishap

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 31 (WP)

The mystery of why backup cooling pumps were shut the morning of the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant deepened yesterday when four technicians testified that they left the pump valves open after testing them two days before the accident.

"I reopened those valves and those valves were reopened," shift foreman Carl Guthrie told a commission appointed by President Carter to investigate the Pennsylvania accident. "I opened the valves myself and three of us went into the control room and checked the lights that said they were open. I then verified it and signed off on a written checklist that the valves were opened."

Mr. Guthrie and three technicians who were working with him were asked repeatedly if they had any idea why the valves were closed so that the pumps failed to supply cooling water to the reactor for the first eight minutes of the accident on March 28.

"No, sir, I have no idea," Mr. Guthrie replied. "There was no reason other than the surveillance checks we gave them 42 hours before the accident to close them."

Assistant Testifies

Martin Cooper, one of the technicians who assisted Mr. Guthrie in the test and who testified that the valves were left open, said that the backup pumps and valves were tested often enough for operators to be familiar with the procedure of reopening them. He said, "It's critical that those valves be left open. They must be left open."

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said that, if the backup pumps had come on when the main pumps failed, the accident might have been averted. Locking the valves and pumps out for longer than three hours is a violation of commission rules, punishable by fines, suspension or loss of license.

Following Mr. Guthrie and his three-man crew to the witness stand yesterday were the four operators who were on duty in the control room the morning of the accident. They testified that they did not notice that the pump valves were closed until eight minutes into the accident, in part because 200 alarms went off on the control panel in the first two minutes.

"I'd like to have thrown away that alarm panel," said Edward Frederick, a control room operator. "It wasn't giving us any useful information."

Chief operator Craig Faust said that he finally noticed lights on the control panel indicating that the backup pumps were not working. "One of my immediate actions was to take control of those valves and open them up," he said. "Things had happened so fast up to then that I thought 60 seconds must have passed before I noticed those valves were closed. It turned out to be eight minutes."

Cooling Water After the technicians testified about the locked-out backup pumps, the commission members questioned the control room operators on why it took them so long to realize that a relief valve was stuck open, allowing cooling water to escape from the reactor and uncover the atomic core.

The operators said that the relief valve leaked on so many occasions that they paid no attention to gauges telling them that the valve was overheating. These should have told them that steam and hot water

National Protest Day Set in U.S.

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, May 31 (WP) — For years, scholars have been poking around in the American workplace and coming up with long treatises describing a vast, half-hidden world of regimentation, frustration and boredom that is populated by human robots.

Now a major AFL-CIO union, the 550,000-member Communications Workers of America, is mounting a nationwide demonstration to protest what it calls dehumanizing job pressures. Its rallying cry: "We are people, not machines."

The pressures, the union contends, include compulsory overtime work, arbitrary absenteeism controls and computerized scheduling so exacting that it results in what the union derisively calls "timed potty breaks."

The demonstration will culminate in a national Job Pressures Day on June 15, when workers are being encouraged to participate in protest activities, including informational picketing but not work stoppages, to draw attention to their complaints.

The CWA protest is said to be unusual if not unprecedented for a major union in the AFL-CIO, which generally has concentrated on the more traditional bread-and-butter issues and has responded to automation largely by seeking job security. Many unions, the CWA included, have been suspicious of "job enrichment" programs designed to increase worker productivity.

The protest reflects mounting concern about the long-term impact of automation and computerization on the lives of workers and their families, including those of the expanding ranks of white-collar office workers as well as blue-collar workers on an assembly line. A recent national survey done for the U.S. Labor Department showed a dramatic decline in job satisfaction, especially among white-collar workers, in recent years.

Dissatisfaction stems not only

Nepal Gets Panel To Oversee Vote

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 31 (AP) — King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev yesterday appointed a 15-man election commission to supervise a national referendum on the mountain kingdom's political system.

The referendum will choose between continuing the partyless panchayat (village government) system or launching a multiparty system. According to a communique, the king expressed the hope that the commission, headed by a former chief justice of Nepal's Supreme Court, would ensure a completely free, impartial and fair referendum.

from changes in work but also from the makeup of the work force, with its increasing numbers of better educated workers, young people, women and minorities. Impetus for the CWA demonstration, for instance, came from a union women's conference last year.

The giant Bell system — the CWA's major employer and thus a primary target of the demonstration — has already responded with some experimental programs and a high-level task force on "work relationships" within its million-member work force.

Blue-Collar Target The auto industry and the United Auto Workers, an independent union, also have cooperated in chipping away at the regimentation of the assembly line, but their efforts are aimed almost exclusively at blue-collar workers.

CWA President Glen Watts wrote in a recent article for the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO: "Although white-collar workers are likely to work in cleaner surroundings than their co-workers in the factory — perhaps even with a rug on the floor and drapes on the

window — they often find themselves reduced by automation to tasks that are just as monotonous

"In a modern telephone company where electronic switching systems set the pace, insult is added to injury when the computer itself reports at regular intervals on your performance and tells you what you are doing — as if you don't know. Meanwhile, supervisors are pacing and monitoring and criticizing and correcting. The pressure is on, all the time, around the clock and the ideal of doing a good job gets buried under the motto: 'quantity, not quality.'"

Under such a system, Mr. Watts added, "operators lower their performance index when they take just three seconds to be polite." Courtesy is a casualty, he said, along with workers' physical and mental health.

As partial answers to the problem, Mr. Watts suggested more worker involvement in decisions affecting how their jobs are done, more use of flexible work periods and "human impact studies," similar to environmental impact studies, before technological advances are brought to the workplace.

Mrs. Javits Says Iran Job Was Only to Boost Travel

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.

NEW YORK, May 31 (NYT) — Marion Javits said yesterday that she was shocked by reports that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's government had regarded her 1975 public-relations contract with the state-owned airline as a subterfuge aimed at concealing a broader lobbying effort. She said that the contract had been designed only to "promote travel by cultural and educational leaders to Iran."

Mrs. Javits, the wife of Republican Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, called the contract a "straightforward professional assignment."

She declined to be interviewed but issued a statement through her secretary that stated:

"I can say nothing about the intentions of Iranian officials since I was not privy to their private conversations or correspondence. It is incredible to me now to read these documents and to learn about motives that were so drastically different from those that were stated to us by the officials of Iran Air when we were retained by them."

She was referring to documents, made available to The New York Times by the new Iranian government, indicating that the shah's aides had regarded the contract with Iran Air as a cover for efforts to create what one of the documents referred to as an "Iran lobby in the American Congress."

Paid as Consultant

Mrs. Javits' statement was supported by David Finn, chairman of the Ruder & Finn public relations concern that had won the \$507,500 contract with Iran Air and was to have paid Mrs. Javits \$67,500 as a consultant.

Mr. Finn said he had been "astounded to read all this." "As far as we are concerned," he said, "this assignment was to develop a program for Iran Air that included exhibits and lectures."

Although her statement emphasized the commercial nature of the contract with Iran Air, Mrs. Javits acknowledged that the assignment was the "outcome of a proposal we made in writing and which was discussed with various government officials."

"We were told," she said, "that this would be a logical program for Iran Air since it would promote travel by cultural and educational leaders to Iran."

Although her statement did not describe her original proposal, she said, led to the contract with Iran Air, it apparently had envisioned a far more ambitious effort than one designed to increase air revenues.

One of the documents given to the Times was a letter from Mrs. Javits to Premier Amir Abbas Laveyda, dated Dec. 20, 1974, proposing a broad public relations campaign designed to counter adverse publicity about the shah and Iran by portraying the shah as acting "with benevolence and without aggression" and emphasizing Iran's "the key to stability in the Middle East" and "good to do business with."

In summarizing her proposal, Mrs. Javits wrote: "I mean an educational program directed to the opinion makers of

Russia Is Granted Saudi Permission To Use Airspace

BEIRUT, May 31 (UPI) — Saudi Arabia has quietly granted Soviet passenger jets permission to fly through Saudi airspace in what is seen as a thaw in Saudi-Soviet relations, diplomatic sources said today.

Permission was granted two months ago during a period of increasing strain between Saudi Arabia and the United States as a result of Saudi opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, mediated by President Carter.

Since March 20, when Saudi Arabia granted the Soviet airline Aeroflot permission to use its airspace, the Russians have inaugurated weekly flights to Moscow from Sanaa, Yemen, via Kuwait, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said that the Saudi response surprised the Russians after the official request to use Saudi airspace was made through the Saudi ambassador to Yemen. Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union do not maintain diplomatic relations.

From Kuwait, the Soviet planes would pass over Saudi Arabia's eastern oil-producing region, its southern desert and down to Yemen.

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Protesters' Deaths Trigger Soul-Searching in Liberia

By Carey Winfrey
MONROVIA, Liberia, May 31 (NYT) — The event is remembered here simply as "April 14." On that day last month, at least 41 demonstrators protesting a proposed increase in the price of rice were shot and killed by army and police forces, triggering a wave of anarchy that resulted in property damage estimated at \$35 million. More than 400 persons were injured.

"April 14" has also triggered a period of national soul-searching, debate and discussion. "It's a free-for-all," says Peter Naigow, deputy minister of information. "It really opened things up. You can say anything now."

What most Liberians are saying is that the government fatally miscalculated the depth of opposition to its proposed price increase, the hostility of the people and the degree of their frustration and resentment.

President William Tolbert sees things differently. The day after the shootings, he characterized the leaders of the demonstration as "wicked, evil and satanic men" who

wanted "to bring chaos and disorder in the country with the eventual objective of overthrowing the government."

In an interview, Mr. Tolbert reiterated his view that the rice issue was merely an alibi by men "whose principal idea is to change our system of government." He said that this leaves the government no alternative but to assert its authority. But for the first time, he acknowledged that he had authorized the security forces to fire into the crowds.

Almost Inevitable

Diplomatic sources here said they viewed the demonstration as almost an inevitable consequence of the policies of a president with a limited tolerance for dissent and limited economic imagination. They say that power is too concentrated in the office of the president and that he is surrounded by too many ministers who are more interested in the perquisites of power than the welfare of the people.

They add that while he inherited a corrupt and inefficient bureaucracy when he came to office in 1971 and has worked to reduce it, corruption and inefficiency remain endemic.

Although the president has increased opportunities for the 1.7 million tribal people who constitute 95 percent of the population, power continues to reside in the 45,000 descendants of freed American slaves who founded the nation in 1847 with a flag and constitution modeled on that of the United States and with the blessings of President James Monroe, after whom this capital city is named. The U.S. dollar remains the national currency, and the United States a special friend.

While Mr. Tolbert, a Baptist minister, has encouraged freedom of expression, he continues to govern mainly by fiat. His True Whig Party, the nation's only political party, selects all candidates for office who are then ratified in elections.

Still, Liberia's human rights

record is among the most exemplary in Africa. It was the president, in fact, who invited the leaders of the Progressive Alliance of Liberia, an organization founded by Liberian students in the United States, to return to their homeland to register as the first opposition party since 1955.

An Opportunity

Diplomatic sources here suggest that the leader of the alliance, Gabriel Barrow Mathews, saw in the debate on the price of rice an opportunity to strengthen a languishing drive for signatures required for party registration.

Long before the first shot was fired, rice had become an explosive issue. As a staple in the Liberian diet, \$22 for a 100-pound bag represents a major expense for a family in a country where the average wage is \$80 a month.

Since most of the rice is imported, its consumption also represents a significant drain on foreign reserves, earned through the export of iron, rubber, timber and diamonds and the registration of many of the world's ships under a "flag of convenience."

Agriculture Minister Florence Chenoweth argued that increasing the price to \$30 a bag would stimulate local rice farmers, who say they are losing money, to increase production and hasten Liberian self-sufficiency.

In March, while the president, himself a major rice farmer, pondered the recommendation, Mr. Mathews, the Progressive Alliance leader, was denied permission to hold a rally to protest any price increase. After meeting with Mr. Mathews, the president said that, while citizens had the right to meet peacefully and to petition, they did not have the right to demonstrate.

The collision course was set when Mr. Mathews, supported by students and some professors at the University of Liberia, announced his intention to go ahead with the rally on April 14.

Although the rally was not scheduled to begin until 3 p.m., a crowd began to gather at the alliance's headquarters on Monrovia's main street shortly after dawn. By 10 a.m. it had swelled to more than 2,000.

Soldiers, some of them in tanks, were sent to the area with water hoses and tear gas, neither of which proved effective. Led by students, a group of demonstrators broke away from the main body and headed toward the executive mansion, where the president was directing the security forces.

In the interview, the president gave this account of what happened next.

"When they did not check the demonstration by using water or tear gas, then the next thought was to fire in the air. That made no effect. Not until they were very

near on the mansion with whatever plans they had in mind to do, then someone got injured from the security side."

"I said, 'Well, in that case, if you have to,' they wanted to get the authority to retaliate. I said, 'If you have to fire, fire — a firing in the air wouldn't suffice — a firing down in the streets would be more dangerous, that is, more fatal activities.'"

"That made no difference. Then everything got out of control." When the police and army began to disperse, the looting began. In all, about 163 stores, particularly groceries and appliance stores, were stripped.

In the days after the riot, at least 40 persons were arrested, including Mr. Mathews. He and 13 others have been charged with treason, a capital offense. The rest have been released. On April 19, the government announced that the price of rice would not be raised. Three days later it announced that the university would be closed until further notice.

Commission Named

The president appointed a commission to recommend measures aimed at preventing a recurrence of the disturbances. The commission, which lacks subpoena power, has solicited the views of private citizens.

In a statement to the commission, Amos Sawyer, an assistant professor of political science at the university, attributed the disturbances to the disparity between rich and poor. On one side, he said, were people "characterized by affluence and an ostentatious lifestyle." On the other side were people "paralyzed by the endlessness of poverty, dazzled by the affluence, languishing in the squallors of the city and the harshness and austerity of the rural village."

Mr. Tolbert said that he was aware of economic hardships, but he insisted that "the cost of living in Liberia is much lower than in most of our neighboring countries." He said many economic problems, particularly inflation, were beyond his control.

He also said that he had always stood for "peaceful, reasonable, rational change" and that he would consider the commission's report "most sincerely and objectively, and where it is timely that we should make changes that would reflect actions in the best interests of the people of the country, we will do it courageously and effectively."

Patrick Seyon, a commission member and an associate professor of education at the university, said he was counting on the president to keep that promise. "If the government doesn't do anything," he said, "they are asking for more people in the streets. And this time it won't just be in Monrovia."



Ian Smith

Smith Criticizes U.S. as He Ends Role as Premier

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 31 (UPI) — Ian Smith said today at his final news conference as prime minister that he hopes "the black politicians will be able to deliver the goods" but blamed U.S. pressure for the "too fast" change to majority rule.

Mr. Smith's mandate runs out at midnight, when Bishop Abel Muzorewa officially becomes Rhodesia's first black premier. Mr. Smith said U.S. pressure, not the guerrilla war, caused the changeover.

He said he still believed majority rule came too fast and repeated criticism that the black politicians who are party to the so-called internal settlement have yet to fulfill the promise that they would be able to persuade black guerrillas to stop fighting.

"I hope the black politicians will be able to deliver the goods," he said.

Mr. Smith remains in the Cabinet as a minister without portfolio. He has said he would stay until Western recognition of the country and a lifting of trade sanctions is secured.

Bundestag Selects Successor to Carstens

BONN, May 31 (UPI) — The West German Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, today elected Richard Stuecklen, a Christian Democrat, as speaker.

Mr. Stuecklen, 62, who received 410 votes, replaces Karl Carstens, another Christian Democrat who was elected West German president last week. Forty Bundestag members voted against Mr. Stuecklen and 19 abstained. The government coalition did not nominate a candidate to oppose him.

News Analysis

Bankrupt Zambia Plunges Deeper Into Rhodesia War

By David B. Ortaway

LUSAKA, Zambia (WP) — Two MiGs zoomed low over the Zambian capital, wing tip to wing tip, a new sight and sound in the sky of the southern African fall. Nervous residents scurried to see whether the Rhodesians were on the attack again.

It turned out that the overflights were confirmation of an assurance by President Kenneth Kaunda a few days earlier that "our boys are being trained to handle sophisticated weapons, and this also involves flying sophisticated jets."

Hardly a week goes by any more without some new sign — the MiGs over Lusaka or another Rhodesian raid — that the war in Rhodesia is further engulfing the neighboring Front-line states, principally Zambia and Mozambique. As much as Rhodesia, these two countries have become part of the battlefield. They are increasingly a prime target of Salisbury's strategy to cripple the nationalist guerrillas by knocking out their bases and staging areas and hitting their key black African supporters.

Once an easygoing and quiet capital, Lusaka has moved to the top in the U.S. State Department's rating of hardship posts, because of constant raids, tension, curfews and partly war-related food shortages.

Western, Eastern and African diplomats here are watching for signs that landlocked and bankrupt Zambia is succumbing to the mounting pressure. Many fear that Zambia could feel forced to seek major aid from the Soviet Union, a development that would place the Rhodesian war squarely in the East-West struggle.

Rhodesian Route

In the coming months it seems likely that the new black-led government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia will concentrate its pressure first on Zambia, because of this country's special vulnerabilities — mainly, its growing dependence on the southern rail route that runs through Rhodesia.

That Zambia has so far endured the war with hardly a flinch is remarkable. Unlike Mozambique, born of a long liberation struggle, this country had never really known war. For months now, Rhodesian planes and helicopter-borne commandos have been raiding nationalist guerrilla camps across Zambia and even around the capital, causing death and destruction.

On April 13, the Rhodesian strategy of taking the war directly to the guerrillas in their rear bases escalated with a bold commando raid on the home of guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo, which is next door to Mr. Kaunda's residence. "It was a tremendous psychological blow not only to the guerrillas but to Zambia," a European diplomat remarked.

Other than proving the embarrassing inability of the Zambians to defend their homeland, the capital or possibly even the presidential home, the Rhodesian attack seemed the ultimate provocation to Mr. Kaunda to invite the Russians and Cubans to bolster the defenses of Zambia and the guerrillas.

Rhodesian propaganda already claims that Russian troops are in the guerrilla war from this side, with their chief African expert and ambassador to Zambia, Vassili Solodovnikov, serving as chief strategist, and his lieutenants sitting in the war rooms of Mr. Nkomo's military headquarters.

Kaunda Decision

The objective of all this, the Zambians and Western diplomats here believe, is primarily to convince the United States and Britain that the guerrillas are pawns in Soviet hands and that the West should come to the rescue of the Rhodesian government to counter spreading Soviet-Cuban involvement in southern Africa.

Despite the provocations, Zambia's tottering economy and its growing economic dependence on South Africa and even Rhodesia. Mr. Kaunda has decided not to fall into the Rhodesian trap by calling in the Russians, and at the same time not to give up his longstanding commitment to the liberation struggles of southern Africa.

Significantly, the two MiG-19s put on display for the first time in the capital were not of Soviet origin. They were part of a squadron furnished to Zambia by China.

more than a year ago, according to Zambian and Chinese sources. Although linked with Moscow by a friendship treaty, Mozambique has also indicated a desire to avoid big-power involvement in the Rhodesian conflict. Leaders of the Front-line states have been meeting since the Rhodesian elections, partly to discuss how to unite the guerrillas and partly to discuss a common strategy in the escalating war, possibly with the military help of other African countries.

But how long can Zambia hold out? In military terms, Zambia standing up to Rhodesia or South Africa would be like Lebanon doing battle with Israel, so unequal are the two sides' arsenals. In the end, however, the battle may be lost on economic terrain, the Achilles heel of both Zambia and Mozambique.

Leading aides of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the prime minister of the forthcoming black-led government of Rhodesia, are saying openly that unless Zambia stops aiding the guerrillas, they see no reason why Rhodesia should not close its southern route. Ernest Bule, second vice president of the bishop's United African National Council, remarked at a meeting in late March: "When I look at us allowing the railways to carry h [Kaunda's] foodstuffs to Zambia, think that good sense will prevail. For surely we cannot continue to ever feeding our enemies."

Nor are the threats just economic. Mr. Bule, who served as co-minister of finance, commerce and industry in the transitional government, also warned that, unless Mr. Kaunda changed his policy, "The one day our soldiers will be dancing in Cairo Road, right in the heart of Lusaka."

James Chikema, the first vice president of Bishop Muzorewa's party, has been even more explicit saying in an interview and at a public meeting that "the revolutionary prospects" are "now excellent" in ousting President Kaunda. Officially, Mr. Chikema has disavowed himself from Mr. Chikema's comments, but what he has said several Western reporters in private does not seem to vary much from what Mr. Bule has been saying publicly.

Outgoing Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has tried twice to pressure Mr. Kaunda into ending his aid for Mr. Nkomo's guerrillas. He refused last October to open the road between the two countries without a concession from Zambia on the guerrillas.

Ferry Offered

In April, after the Rhodesian knocked out the ferry at Kazungula between Botswana and Zambia, Mr. Smith offered to provide another ferry if no guerrillas were allowed to use it. The destruction of the ferry severed Zambia's only route for hauling goods from South Africa, a growing source of supplies to this country.

Just how vulnerable Zambia is to Rhodesian pressure became clear late last month when heavy rains washed out embankments of the Chinese-built Tazara railroad in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in its place, closing it. For three weeks Zambia had just one link with the outside world — the southern rail line through Rhodesia. Even before Tazara was closed, the southern line was taking out more Zambian copper, averaging 30,000 tons a month compared to 25,000 on the Dar es Salaam route.

Zambia has other serious problems. Its copper-based economy is depressed, and the government owes foreign creditors more than \$1.5 billion. Shortages of all essential raw materials to keep factories turning to cooking oil to keep Zambians pots cooking — an acute, chronic and not promising to get much better. Now drought and uneven rainfall this year may oblige Zambia to import up to 300,000 tons of maize, the key staple, to feed the 5 million Zambians. This is roughly half of total market consumption.

Meanwhile, mounting crime combined with indiscipline among Mr. Nkomo's guerrillas has led to a crumbling of law and order. It is not known whether bandits, runaway guerrillas or Rhodesian commandos disguised as nationalists are responsible, but at least nine blacks and whites have been killed in the Lusaka area in the last five months.

As tension mounts, Mr. Kaunda is as determined as ever to confound prophets of doom. He is going ahead with plans to host Queen Elizabeth and the British Commonwealth conference in August, and has just established a Ministry of Tourism.

Mobutu Visits Tanzania

ARUSHA, Tanzania, May 31 (Reuters) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire arrived here today at the head of an 80-man delegation for a brief working visit. He was met by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

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In addition, candidates of both parties report that voters want to know what their candidates intend to do about making Europe stronger, which is surprising so far south. The Italian part of the election for the European Parliament will follow the national election by a week. Many of the leading politicians are running for the European Parliament as well as for the Italian Parliament, although most of them will eventually cede their seats in Strasbourg to other members of their parties.



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The Friction of Fractions

There are times when it seems that the most important problem to the Iranian government is the moral reprobation its revolutionary courts have extracted from overseas. But clearly there are difficulties closer to home. The Arab uprising in the oil regions is only the latest of a number of internal struggles.

The Arab effort to win autonomy has much of the ethnic background that inspired the Kurdish revolt earlier. In a land dominated by Persians, a substantial segment of the population has come across the Gulf from the Arabian Peninsula. But as in many other cases, the Arabs are not only concerned to establish their identity as a people, but have economic considerations. The oil fields and refineries of the area they inhabit constitute Iran's most important resource, and labor there, its pay and conditions, are vital to the Arabs.

To establish reasonable alternatives to the present violent confrontation should not be impossible. But that even a reasonable settlement would satisfy the more intransigent groups on either side is another matter. As in so many parts of the world, the friction of fractions does not only apply to broad ethnic, cultural, religious, economic or political movements. There are also the radicals within each of these movements who will not accept compromise.

This tendency can be found, on the ethnic side, in what was once Rhodesia: the Patri-

otic Front (and some of the parties within Zimbabwe) do not want the present government, even though it has brought, through elections, a black President and black Prime Minister. In Northern Ireland and Lebanon, there are many who wish reconciliation of religio-economic differences, but enough oppose this to make for continued terror. In Italy, the major political parties could coexist. Fringe groups, however, resort to secret violence for their own ends. Spain finds a mixture of this with Basque nationalism.

In Iran it is ironic that Arabs form an explosive element within a government that has turned toward the Arab cause. In the world at large it is equally ironic that at a time when major groupings of all kinds have greater voice in their affairs than ever before (even in many Communist countries) the hard-line minorities resort to guns and bombs to a greater extent than history has seen. The fracturing of society, with its implications of anarchy, is one of the world's most serious issues.

To resolve this without resort, as too frequently the case, to autocracy, will not be easy. Spain may look back on Franco's rule, Italy on Mussolini's, with more nostalgia than the tragic facts of those regimes justify. Many violent minorities represent just causes in an unjustifiable fashion. To curb their methods while advancing their basic goals is the sum of any real answer to many of the contests that disturb human peace today.

The Dangerous Oil Spiral

The outbreak of fighting in southern Iran, around the oil ports, raises a dangerous prospect for the industrial world. The increases in the price of oil had already been accelerating for the past two months, not because of any great actual shortage but because of fears that there soon might be one. Governments and industries were already behaving like motorists, lining up early to get what they could without regard to price. Even if the gunfire in Iran can be put down promptly, it will give the industrial countries another unpleasantly sharp reminder that their supplies are now balanced on the knife's edge.

For the consumers of oil, the outlook is one of disruption and instability of supply as far into the future as the eye can see. No government of any major country has found a way to protect itself.

Each faces the same dilemma. To cut back oil imports severely would depress employment and living standards. Not to cut back severely leaves the markets stretched so tight that every hint and rumor of trouble sends ripples of uncertainty and price rises around the world.

The various feverish schemes for breaking up OPEC won't help. Before you assign OPEC the full blame for the price of gasoline, remember that it was the producers in the British North Sea who raised their prices by double the OPEC increment in January. In a market touched by panic, the OPEC

pricing system is falling into disarray as members rapidly pile on their own surcharges.

The spot price—the price for small lots of oil not traded under regular contracts—has become a signal. When it is high, it induces the exporting countries to raise the contract prices; otherwise they are accused at home of selling the oil below its true worth. When the contract price goes up, buyers perversely crowd back into the market because, dreadful though today's price may be, they assume that tomorrow's will be worse. The Carter administration has now unwisely aggravated this circular process by encouraging the oil companies to buy what they can on the spot market. The result has been to drive it to unprecedented levels.

How will it end? Probably cruelly, with much higher prices than today's and, as a direct and predictable consequence, a deep worldwide recession. The last surge of oil prices accounted for the great severity of the 1975 recession. It is entirely possible that by next fall this year's price increases will be as large as those of the 1973-74 crisis. Theoretically, that outcome could be avoided through the exercise of international leadership and restraint by the great industrial nations. But leadership and restraint are precious commodities and there, unfortunately the shortage is the most severe of all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Threat to Spain's Democracy

A crisis born of terrorism threatens Spain's fledgling democracy. Bomb blasts and gunfire took nearly 20 lives last weekend and injured dozens more. The fact that Spain has overcome similar crises while moving away from Franco's authoritarianism is no reason for minimizing the present danger. Good luck cannot be counted on at every turn. The new democratic structure remains fragile. Its survival should be a central concern of all free societies.

The Spanish electorate repeatedly has shown its preference for democratic change by voting for centrist candidates, especially those allied with Premier Adolfo Suarez. The votes won by the opposition Socialists, the second-largest party, also represent an endorsement of the political reforms. Even Spain's Communists espouse compromise and nonviolence, at least for the time being.

Extremists at both ends of the Spanish political spectrum are determined to see democracy fail. A far-left Basque separatist organization, the ETA, has claimed credit for many acts of terrorism. Other violent acts have been attributed to fringe groups of the far left and the far right. Most ominously, there have also been dramatic instances of insubor-

dination by army officers nostalgic for the enforced order of the Franco era.

Terrorists of all persuasions seem to be trying to provoke a military coup. Some leftists and regional separatists appear to believe, despite the experience of the Franco period, that a coup would somehow rally people to their causes. Those on the far right, drawing a more plausible lesson from that history, want the army again to deliver them from the disorder of democracy.

The Spanish people's embrace of democracy has refuted the apocalyptic predictions made during the Franco era and has been an inspiration to other societies. It has given hope to those trying to end authoritarian military rule in Latin America. It has probably been a steady influence in neighboring Portugal, where the transition from dictatorship has been far rougher than in Spain. And it has advanced the economic and political integration of Western Europe, where every nation is democratic for the first time in more than half a century.

There is not much that the other democracies can do to help Spain resist the challenge of terror. But that does not diminish their stake in Spain's success.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 1, 1904

PARIS — According to certain authorities we are becoming deaf without knowing it, and the telephone is responsible for our infirmity. As reported by the Daily Express, nine persons out of ten who use the telephone place the receiver against their left ear because they cannot possibly hear anything with the other. However, this newspaper's own medical expert holds that the telephone, far from being harmful, actually constitutes an excellent gymnastic means of increasing the faculty of auditive transmission. The telephone might not cause deafness to disappear, but will definitely diminish it.

Fifty Years Ago

June 1, 1929

BERLIN — This city's Communist afternoon paper was in substantial agreement with the nationalist Borsen Zeitung in being suspicious of the apparent Labor success in the British election. The Communist paper holds that MacDonald will put through one or two petty reforms as an empty gesture, and that he will "continue above all the robber colonial policy, without altering the practice of intrigue which prevails in India." The Borsen Zeitung said the Labor party "reverences the traditional English egotism which divides humanity into two classes: Britons and inferior foreigners."



'Turned Off' U.S. Newspaper Readers

By Charles B. Seib

WASHINGTON — As if the competition of television and the nibbling of a hostile judiciary weren't problems enough, editors and publishers now have to worry about how to tailor their product to satisfy a whole new set of social values.

That is the word from Yankelovich, Skelly and White, the market researchers, as relayed by the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Reader polls are a dime a dozen in this business. We are constantly trying to find out why people like us or hate us and read us or don't. The Yankelovich study is particularly interesting, though, because of its sweep. It reports nothing less than a radically changing national life style and only incidentally deals with how newspapers can go with the flow.

The picture it paints is not a cheering one. Eight years of research and in-depth interviews with 2,500 people reveal that the old puritan values are going down the drain. Self-denial for family and the future, conformity to accepted standards, hard work as a virtue in its own right, the value placed on material goods—all are all are trickling away.

New Values

In their stead are new values: Self-fulfillment—knowing who one is and acquiring a "sense of meaning"—self-gratification—"an emphasis on the individual, even if at the expense of others," self-expression—demonstrating one's own individuality.

The takeover is not only definite, it is accelerating. In 1970, the researchers found, under half the population had adopted new values. By the mid 1970s, the figure had grown to 60 percent. Now, approaching the 1980s, "more than 80 percent of the population has accepted the new values to some extent."

Viewed positively, the shift can be seen as the desire to be judged less in terms of money and position and more in terms of "who I am." Viewed negatively, it involves, as the study delicately puts it, "a certain amount of selfishness."

True culture—that is, culture that requires work and study—is not the goal. Rather, say the researchers, most people want "to display knowledge or familiarity with names, facts, people and products, but in a superficial way."

Since the road to true self-fulfillment is a hard one, disenchantment often sets in. And as it grows, escapism—fun, hedonism, pursuits that "turn off" the mind—take over. What does all this depressing stuff mean to the news business?

Here are some items cited in the study:

- Although traditional values have eroded, there are still people around who have them, and their needs must be met. But the big pressure for attention is from the self-fulfillers and the escapists.

- Television is attuned to the new values. It offers information—largely superficial, which is right in style—and requires a minimum of effort. It provides instant gratification (none of that tiresome old business of reading) and it meets a need, real or perceived, to "save time."

- The new "needs of self" are evidence in the study's findings on three types of news. Most of those

interviewed considered local news to be of most interest. National news came next, and international news was a poor third.

- As for in-depth reporting (the one area in which print journalists have a clear advantage over broadcast), the need for it still exists, but, ominously, it "appears limited to special segments of the population." The in-depth coverage that is most attractive is that which caters to the narrow desires for self-fulfillment.

- The hunger is for "life-style linked cues," like entertainment listings and such services and material that will provide a gloss of sophistication; how to judge wines and select the best restaurants. In total,

guidance is wanted on what is "in" at the moment. What should I know about? What am I missing?

All very interesting, and newspapers are already rising to the challenge with their special sections and their emphasis on life-style. But it's a long way from what some of us see as the paramount function of the press in a participatory democracy: informing the citizenry on public affairs and serving as its watchdog over the machinery of government.

Come to think of it, are those self-centered new values compatible with participatory democracy? The Yankelovich study doesn't go into that.

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Energy: Action Not Talk Needed

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — President Carter, beset by the politics of energy, complains that Congress and the public hide from reality on the issue. "The American people," he says, "have absolutely refused to accept a simple fact. We have an energy crisis. We have shortages of oil. The shortages are going to get worse in the future."

It is true that Congress has not exactly been heroic on energy. House Democrats, playing the demagogue's game, resolved that Americans should keep paying less than half as much for gasoline as the rest of the world. Those who bear responsibility do not have the heart of saying: "Stop the world. I want to get off."

Product of Forces

But with all allowances for the difficulty, Carter has plainly failed in the task of leadership on energy. He has not brought the issue home to individuals with the homely drama of a Franklin Roosevelt. He has not framed the longer-term choices posed by the prospect of continuing oil shortages, much less persuaded Americans to lift their eyes from today's gas line to the real changes ahead.

If we have entered an age of steadily rising oil prices and limited supplies—and the evidence is overwhelming that we have—then what is going to come under challenge in this country is not some marginal luxury. It is the basic physical organization of American life: the suburban pattern of living and economic activity developed since World War II.

A society seriously concerned about future oil supplies would be considering the consequences for

that fundamental pattern of its life, and a president would be focusing its concern. But, skeptics may ask, what can government do? After all, isn't our suburban way of life a product of dispassionate economic forces rather than human decisions?

The short answer is no, the United States has not become a country of shopping centers and housing developments because of the impersonal workings of the market. The outcome was shaped by human decisions, political and economic—the federal highway program, to name just one enormous influence. Prof. Walter Dean Burnham of MIT summed it up in two pungent sentences:

"Destroy local mass-transit systems, promote suburban sprawl through every governmental and private incentive, permit central cities to deteriorate into jungles and stimulate the automotive industry by every advertising trick known to man, and what do you get? A spread-out network of settlement, the federal highway program, to name just one enormous influence, which has become absolutely dependent on the automobile for its existence."

No president can change such a pattern of life by his decision. But he can educate people to the reality that the system cannot continue. He can begin the real work of constructing alternatives.

Teaching by Action

What is wanted is not just exhortation about the existence of an energy crisis. Limited as a president's powers are these days, he can do some things about the policy of his own branch of government. And doing is often the most effective

way of teaching, in politics as elsewhere.

For example, an innocent who heard Carter talk about public indifference to the energy crisis might suppose that the government had now stopped encouraging suburban sprawl, and was instead focusing on more efficient modes of transportation than the car. But the opposite is the truth.

Highway money is still pouring out. Much of it is going precisely to roads that will serve new suburbs and satellite commercial developments. Some of the most grotesque road plans are for the Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C. What has Carter done, or even said about these?

But the most amazing example of the survival of yesterday's logic in the teeth of today's reality is the proposal for a New York City highway called Westway. It would be a six-lane expressway along the West Side of lower Manhattan: 4.2 miles for more than \$1 billion, the most expensive road in the history of the world, almost entirely financed by the U.S. government.

Menacing Subways

Even before the signs of oil shortage, Westway was a dubious idea. Anyone who rides New York's menacing subways knows how much more desperately they need new federal funds. But to go on with Westway now could charter the subway as a project, government approves, there will be no reason to take Carter seriously on the subject of energy.

Of course it would not be easy for the president to change the direction of federal spending on transportation. There are huge vested interests: highway contractors, construction unions, the automobile industry, to name a few. But it is only by making that kind of fight—democratic, specific, understandable—that Jimmy Carter can hope to make Americans understand the kind of changes they face.

"The costs of the transition to something else will be agonizingly high," Professor Burnham wrote. "If the political system is not to blow up under the strain, these costs will have to be apportioned with some pretense to equity." But that cannot begin to happen unless and until Americans believe in the inevitability of change and therefore are ready to take part in shaping it. For that, the president will have to do more than talk.

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U.S. Policy In Mideast: Don'ts Rule

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The monies marking the first phase of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty show that the accord has life of its own. The Israelis are withdrawing from the Sinai, the Egyptians are moving toward normalization, and both sides are negotiating on the tricky issues of oil sales, diplomatic representation and autonomy for the Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territory.

For the United States, in these conditions, standing off for a while makes better sense than plunging in. Don'ts are more important than do's for American policy, and here is a rundown in each category.

Most of the don'ts involve the Near East itself. It is especially foolish for Washington to try to make Saudi Arabia line up behind the peace agreement. The Saudis have recently seen the world come down around their ears.

Egypt, which used to represent Saudi interests in Arab councils, has withdrawn to make peace with Israel. The Shah of Iran, who used to protect Saudi interests in the Gulf, has given way to a revolutionary regime which challenges both the Saudi monarchy and its religious orthodoxy. The United States, which used to keep the Russians in bay, has done little (in Saudi eyes, anyway) to hold the Russians back in Iran and in the Horn of Africa.

Negative Results

Pressure on the Saudis, in these circumstances, inevitably yields negative results. Far better to sit back and let the Saudis work things out. Eventually they will see that their interest lies in moderate oil prices and alignment with Egypt and the U.S.

Neither will pushing Jordan to sign the treaty yield results. A matter stands now. King Hussein, a moderate from Revolution, is a moderate and conservative Saudi Arabia. He is guaranteed against terrorism and subversion by the Palestine Liberation Organization and from Syria. A change would cost him both money and protection. In the end, moreover, it would probably only contribute to the creation of a Palestinian entity apt to gobble up Jordan. So his interest is to stand pat.

Crude pressure on Israel is no going to be any more rewarding. The Israelis know that the Carter administration is weak at home and cannot afford a contest that would alienate the Jewish vote.

But the Israelis do have a responsibility not to hurt their negotiation partner, President Sadat. The need to deal him cards that will enable him to draw the rest of the Arab world behind his leadership.

That means they ought to negotiate in good faith, not as a charade on Palestinian autonomy. It also suggests the wisdom of abandoning rhetoric about settlements on the West Bank.

The fact is that the Israelis have neither the stomach nor the volition for big new settlements. According to my calculations, Israel has approved less than eight settlements on the West Bank in the past two years—only one of them big.

Israeli Rhetoric

But the Israelis have talked a tough hundreds of thousands of settlers were being implanted. It is in their interest to come off the settlement rhetoric, if only to let Sadat push forward on his side, and the United States has the duty to say so.

For the time being, however, the best opportunity for American activity lies outside the Near East—with Japan and the Europeans. This country's allies are in strong position to help President Sadat, both financially and in his standing in the world. The Japanese, the Germans and the British are learning that way.

The stopper, so far, has been France. A Foreign Minister Jean Foccart once acknowledged at May 3, "The French government did not give its support to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty."

On the contrary, the French have played the jackal's game, seeking the inside track with the oil-exporting countries by showing they are not with the Americans. The game has yielded the result scavenging usually yields. For all their posturing, the French have gained the cancellation of \$2 billion worth of contracts to sell nuclear power plants.

Since the French openly acknowledged their lack of support for the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, there is no reason for the United States to pussyfoot on the subject. On the contrary, raising the issue openly as friend and ally represents probably the most important immediate step Washington can take to shore up the accord that remains the only big achievement of President Carter's administration.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman
John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairman
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher
Robert R. Eckert
Editor
Mort Rosenbaum
Managing Editor
William R. Holden
Flurry Bader, Senior Editorial Writer
International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F.R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112
179181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Tel 747-12-65. Telex: 817118 Herald Paris Cable: Herald Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Droit except Sunday
In U.S.A.—Subscription price \$235 yearly
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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Communiqué Paritaire No 24-21

Theater in Paris

'Mephisto' Examines Opportunism, Rise of Nazism

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 31 (IHT) — The present French curiosity about the French-Germany takes on a gigantic size in the theatrical resco, "Mephisto," that Ariane Mnouchkine's "Theatre du Soleil" is enacting at the Cartoucherie at Vincennes. Here the Mnouchkine troupe has staged two French Revolution spectacles, "1789" and "1793." It is now tackling an explanation of National Socialism in the Germany of 1933.

Its wobbly centerpiece is an unorthodox dramatization of Klaus Mann's keyhole novel, "Mephisto," he damning portrait of an opportunistic actor who sided with the Nazis at the moment of their coup d'état and was rewarded with a lofty cultural post.

Mnouchkine has taken sizable liberties with the novel, relating incidentally some of its incidents so that the whole has neither concise form nor rapid flow.

"The characters are of triple origin," she writes in the program. "They are those of the novel, those of history and those of our imagination." This leads to distracting riple vision and the central story, already chopped-up, keeps disappearing behind nudging reminders of political events.

The presentation has the boundless freedom of the dramatization, a stage stands at each end of the hall. On one platform scenes from the novel transpire, touched up by resorts to muddled history and supposition, while on the boards of the other a variety show, with satirical skits from Erika Mann's cabaret, "The Pepper Mill," and excerpts from Kurt Fuchs's and Karl Valentin, is laboriously performed by bedraggled towns. The audience is placed between these two poles on reversible

Klaus Mann
Novel banned.

low benches, and must snap back its collective seats when the action shifts. Thus, the spectators are constantly moved physically if not emotionally and this furniture-fiddling keeps everyone alert, a sagacious innovation, as the performance consumes four hours.

The Klaus Mann novel, written in 1936, when its author was in exile in Amsterdam, is a thinly-veiled account of his erstwhile brother-in-law, Gustaf Gruendgens.

Gustaf Gruendgens, hitherto a flamboyant champion of Communism, made a staggering career under the auspices of Field Marshal Hermann Goering, Mann wrote in his autobiography, "The Turning Point." "That mighty mountain of bedizen fat had a fervent penchant for the stage, as he proved by marrying a provincial heroine, Emmy Sonnemann. It was thanks to the fair-haired prima donna that Gustaf, already half in disgrace because of his naughty past, was given another chance. He chose the role of Mephistopheles for his comeback and, on the occasion of the opening night, surpassed him-

self in sparkling charm and saucy wickedness. Goering, completely bedazzled by such a breathtaking display of bold depravity, presently forgave him for his former slips, including his objectionable marriage. Before long Gustaf was appointed manager of the State Theater and thus became the leader, not to say the Fuehrer, of theatrical life in the Third Reich."

Banned in West Germany "Mephisto," first published in German outside Germany, has been translated into French and into English (by Robin Smyth) but it has been banned in West Germany since 1971.

The Mnouchkine adaptation — covering the 1923-33 decade — begins when Klaus Mann, his twin sister, Erika, Pamela Wedekind daughter of the dramatist, and Gruendgens, were touring in Mann's play, "Anja and Esther." All bear altered names and facts have been altered, too.

In actuality Gruendgens married Erika Mann and they appeared together in Max Reinhardt's production of "Orpheus in Hades." They divorced and, banned from the Reich, Erika married the poet W.H. Auden, and Gruendgens a German actress who became his stage partner. Despite the honors bestowed on him by the Nazis, he was known to have used his influence on behalf of people persecuted by the regime, among them Jews. He resigned all his posts in 1943 and joined the army as a common soldier.

Gruendgens resumed his theatrical career as an actor and as director of the Deutsches Schauspielhaus in Hamburg. He played a guest engagement in New York, his staging of "Faust" has been recorded on film, he directed Maximilian Schell in "Hamlet" at the Hamburg Theater and acted there in Hermann Bahr's comedy, "The Concert," his final performance. He died a few weeks later, while vacationing in the Philippines.

Neither Mann's fiction nor Mnouchkine's retrospective rewriting of it hews very close to facts.

Mann, borrowing from Baudelaire's amour, endowed his arriviste actor with a black mistress who becomes an embarrassment and must be banished when the Nazi racial decrees are handed down. Mnouchkine has elaborated further and includes not only the mythical mistress, the novel's caricature of the playwright, Carl Sternheim, but Thomas Mann, Klaus' famous father, to boot.

The text is a thing of shreds and patches. Its development is jerky and its dialogue is so stilted that the farewell scene from Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard" has been appropriated to give the company some lines of substance. What might have been an interesting play is so overburdened with affectations, plainly striving to be a bit deeper than deep in its picturing of the social scene that it becomes encumbered by its own traffic. One turns this way and that on the reversing benches. One encounters mass scenes, sliding photographs, blowy vaudeville, a few melodramatic passages of promise, Chekhov's method of indirection, clowning as a Greek chorus, an extract from Goethe and almost everything but 'straightforward treatment of the tale of an unscrupulous player who would stoop abjectly to conquer.

The acting in certain cases is superior to the ramshackle mise-en-scene, which experiments with a variety of production means and masters none. Jean-Claude Bourbault conveys the demonic urge that motivates the thespian who would be at all costs a magnificent Mephistopheles, a coward strong only in ruthless ambition.

Christian Colin has quiet, modest charm as the Klaus Mann thrice removed from reality — and doubles as Hitler. Jonathan Sutton provides high moments as the early Nazi recruit who courageously turns against the cause when his theories are put into corrupt practice and Georges Bonnaud delivers in serio-comic manner a cartoon of the sly cultural inspector of Hitlerism.



Gruendgens as Mephistopheles in Goethe's "Faust."

Opera

La Scala 'Wozzeck' Adds To Berg Season in Paris

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 31 (IHT) — La Scala of Milan has brought its recent production of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck" to the Paris Opera, providing a pendant for the Opera's own complete version of "Lulu" and rounding out a Paris musical season extensively devoted to the composer's works.

As in the case of "Lulu," which was brought to the stage under the prestigious musical leadership of Pierre Boulez and Patrice Chereau's controversial stage direction, the La Scala "Wozzeck" arrives under similarly star-studded auspices, with Claudio Abbado conducting and Luca Ronconi, Italy's most modish stage director, in charge of the production. The Milanese came in full force, from superintendent to stagehands, and were lustily acclaimed last night at the first of three performances.

But any production of "Wozzeck" has to compete with the memory of some formidable productions of the recent past (not the least of them being the Paris Opera's own of the early 1960s, conducted by Boulez, staged by Jean-Louis Barrault and designed by Andre Masson) as well as match the work's own combination of formal musical organization and concentrated dramatic impact. Here, the La Scala version had both strengths and weaknesses.

Gae Aulenti's scenery consisted of a unit set — a kind of craggy landscape sloping downward from right to left — modified from one scene to the next by scenic details brought on and carried off by an assembly of "rolling sidewalks." The result was that scene changes

within acts could take place in darkness without lowering the curtain, and Ronconi was able to put the basic scenic idea to symbolic purpose — a decaying, oppressive society being swept inexorably down and over the precipice.

But to the extent that this device worked as a metaphor for the dying days of the Metternich regime, it seemed to hamper the drama on its personal level. The singers often moved only with difficulty or within rigidly circumscribed areas, and some powerful moments — for instance, the demented Wozzeck's disappearance into a watery grave — made little or no impression.

But the mixed cast — mostly Italian and German, and performing in German — sang and acted with a high degree of musical-dramatic unity. Guglielmo Sarabia was a forceful Wozzeck, almost rebellious in resistance to dimly perceived oppression, and Janis Martin matched this performance with her strongly sung Marie. Gerhard Unger and Nikolaus Hillebrand provided expert caricatures of the eccentric Captain and crackpot Doctor, and Gerald English was a sharply profiled Andres, a role that often goes for little.

"Wozzeck" is being repeated tomorrow and Sunday at the Opera, while Abbado and the La Scala orchestra wind up their Paris visit with the Verdi Requiem and an all-Berg concert Saturday at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees. Meanwhile, the Paris Opera is in Milan, where "Lulu" was given Tuesday night, and Boulez is conducting three concerts, with works by Berg, Stravinsky and Olivier Messiaen, through Saturday.

The London Stage

Two Political Dramas Contrast Right and Left

By John Walker

LONDON, May 31 (IHT) — David Mercer's "Then and Now," at the Hampstead Theatre and Howard Brenton's "The Churchill Play," in the Royal Shakespeare Company's repertoire at The Warehouse, provide a piquant political contrast. The two writers, a generation apart — Mercer is now 50, Brenton 36 — are both passionate critics of present-day society. And in these plays, both approach the present in terms of the past.

But whereas Brenton raises that familiar bogey, the vicious triumph of the neo-fascists, Mercer deals in no less vitriolic terms, with the failure of the left.

Brenton's play has taken five years to reach London — it was originally staged at the Nottingham Playhouse — and was one of the first to set the fashion for apocalyptic futures.

It is set in a concentration camp in the near future. The nearest Brenton comes to explaining such a situation is a muttered aside that the army was politicized by its experiences in Northern Ireland. This premise is rather like those in science-fiction: You accept the fantastic for the sake of the story.

Motley Bunch

Brenton is anxious to occupy a position from which he can survey Britain's present political situation and the events, from the end of World War II, that brought it about.

The prisoners are a motley bunch, some dedicated revolutionaries, others bystanders who defied authority by accident rather than design. They are to be visited by a committee of Parliament and, with the aid of a liberal army officer, present an entertainment for the visitors.

That entertainment is "The Churchill Play," which begins as a violent attack on him as a betrayer of the working class and then, as the camp authorities censor it, becomes a milder satirical portrait used by the prisoners as a cover for an escape attempt.

There are times when the play seems a parody of prisoner-of-war films, such as "The Wooden Horse," with the British Army cast in the role of the German guards and Churchill standing in for Hitler. At other moments it seems a rather clumsy reworking of Charles Wood's "Dingo," that savagely successful mixture of music-hall and violence to evoke the horror of war and the idiocy of generals.

Its weakness is that Brenton can

find no more deserving villain than Churchill, who is too complex a figure to stand as a symbol of tyranny. What saves it as a play is Brenton's use of language. It is written in short, broken sentences, fierce and passionate, that command the attention. Barry Kyle's production emphasizes the power of the words, with the aid of some strong acting.

Mercer begins his play in 1945, toward the end of the war, with John, his central character, a miner's son who has become an army officer and won a Victoria Cross, being denounced by his tough old mother for doing what she encouraged and forced him to do — escape from the confines of the life his father led until he died in a pit explosion.

That ambivalence remains throughout the play. John manages to span the class system without finding anywhere to fit himself in. He begins an affair with the daughter of an aristocrat who carries English understatement and self-depreciation to such lengths that he describes himself as a Francophile who doesn't care much for the French.

He marries a young girl he saves from the ruins of Berlin although continuing his affair with upper-class Isabel. By the second act, set in the present day, he is a surgeon earning £60,000 a year and remarried to a young woman who echoes the idealism of his youth. He mocks her bitterly, confiding his own despair to Isabel who, after a mainly horizontal career, is about to embrace fervently the Catholic Church.

John remains a displaced person. "It's a success story in its way, but somehow it isn't me," is how he sums up his life. It seems as remote a view of society as the wasteful drunks who peopled Mercer's last play, "Cousin Vladimir." To such criticism, Mercer then said that playwrights didn't work with statistical samples.

But the characters Mercer works with here don't seem to be able to carry any weight of meaning. Their shallowness is redeemed only by Mercer's own crackling wit and style. And the play isn't helped much by the performances of Mike Gwilym as John and Morag Hood as Isabel. Neither manages successfully to span the 24-year age gap between the first and second acts, although there are good supporting performances from Liz Smith as a belligerent working-class mother and John Nettleton as a feckless upper-class father.

Arts Agenda

Zizi Jeanmaire will appear in the principal role of a new ballet by Roland Petit, "La Chauve Souris," music of Johann Strauss, orchestrated by Douglas Gamley, that will be given its world premiere by the Ballet de Marseille June 2 at the Salle Garnier in Monte Carlo. Denys Gano and Luigi Bonino will appear in other leading parts. The sets will be by Giulio Coltellacci and the costumes by Franca Quacchino. The program will also include Fokine's "Le Spectre de la Rose" with Evelyn Desuter, and Peter Schaufuss and Jean-Charles Gil alternating as her partner. Gunther Neuhoff will conduct. The program also will be given June 3 and 4 in the framework of the Monte Carlo Opera's centenary season.

Sharps and Flats

BRUSSELS — Chris Barber and his band will be at the Grand-Palais June 5 at 6 p.m., followed the next night by Celtic folk singer Alan Stivell at 6 and 8 p.m.

PARIS — Duffo is at the Palace June 1 and 2 at midnight. Dire Straits at the Palais des Sports June 5 at 8 and Peter Tosh is at the Pavillon de Paris the next night, also at 8. There will be a jazz concert on June 6 at the Espace Cardin at 8 p.m. featuring the Leo Smith and Roscoe Mitchell Big Band, while

Gene (Mighty Five) Connors comes into the Cavaux de la Huchette June 6 for five days.

COPENHAGEN — Singer-pianist Lennie Blueett is appearing nightly at the Sheraton Hotel.

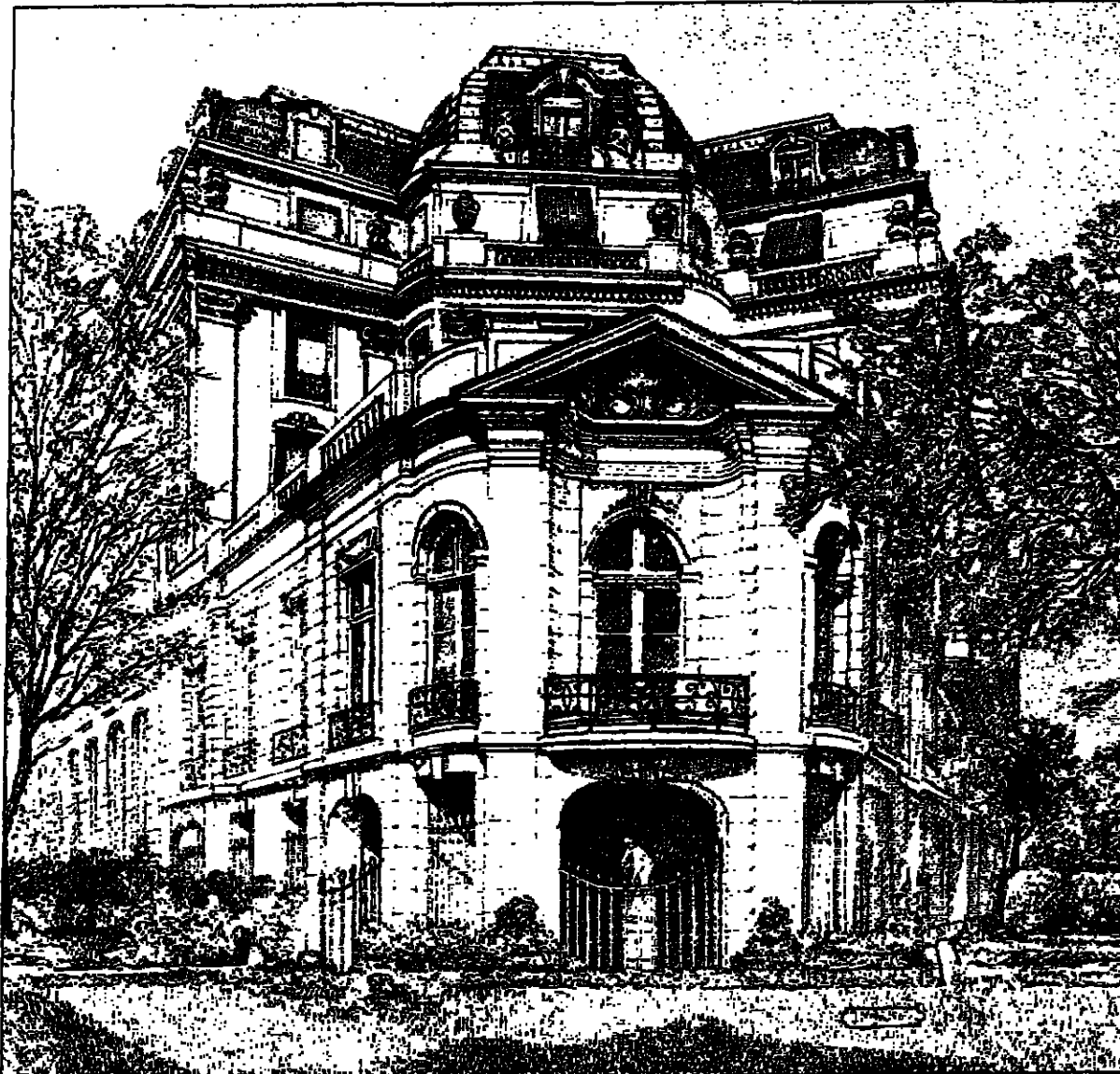
LONDON — The Spinners are at the Royal Festival Hall on June 1; Hi-Tension at the Hammersmith Odeon the next night, as are the Vetties at the Purcell Room. On June 3 Fairport Convention is at Fairfield Halls. Keith Nicholls at the Purcell Room and The Skids at

the Lyceum Ballroom. Singer Madeline Bell opens a three-week engagement at the Talk of the Town on June 4 and Acker Bilk will be at Fairfield Halls on June 7. The Stan Getz quartet is appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

The week's top single record in the United Kingdom: "Bright Eyes" by Art Garfunkel, and in the United States it's "Reunited" by Peaches and Herb, which is also Number three in Britain.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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(Continued on Page 10)

West's Outlook Grim, OECD Tells Members

PARIS, May 31 — The Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Jacques Delors, told members of the organization that the outlook for the West is grim. He said that the organization's members are facing a period of slow economic growth, rising inflation and high unemployment as a result of the oil price shock and the lack of adequate conservation measures. Instead, the OECD Secretariat is urging members to coordinate action to prevent their present low growth rates from slipping even further, while continuing to fight inflation, and adapting their economies to an era of expensive energy.

The OECD Secretariat has just issued a report in its fight to get all back to full employment. It says that the European official said in evening, half-way through the 10-day meeting.

The theme of the meeting, officials report, is that rising oil prices probably mean the West must scrap all its hopes of climbing back to the 5-percent growth rates and employment it knew in the 1960s, at least for the next few years.

Because of uncertainties over the developments in the world oil market, the OECD's economists have revised their predictions to the next months.

Slower Growth
Based on the assumption of an average increase of 16 percent in oil prices this year and no change in government policies, it predicts a 3-

percent annual growth rate for all its 24 members during the first half of next year against an expected 3.4 percent for this year.

The United States and Britain are seen having the smallest growth rates in the first half of next year with about a 1.8-percent and a 1.1-percent annual rate respectively. The Japanese economy is expected to expand faster than other major members with a growth of nearly 6 percent during the same period.

Germany, France and Italy are likely to experience growth of slightly more than 3 percent, and Canada slightly more than 4 percent.

The projections are likely to be revised in the light of further developments in the oil market, conference sources said. Although the overall inflation rate is seen rising this year to more than 9 percent, every 10-percent-point rise in oil prices could increase inflation by up to 1 point, the sources said.

Britain and Italy will continue to have double-digit inflation during the first half of next year. The U.S. inflation rate is expected to be about 8 percent; Canada and France close to 9 percent; Japan 6 percent and West Germany 3.6 percent.

But the secretariat warns that all these conservative and guardedly optimistic projections are valid only if oil prices increase more in unison with the rise of manufacturing goods exported by member countries.



Stockholder 'Perks' Booming in Britain

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, May 31 (NYT) — It is not only executives who enjoy special corporate privileges in "perk-happy" Britain. The stockholders are now getting them too.

They can get such perquisites as a 50-percent discount on the eight cross-Channel routes of European Ferries, a monthly preview of Sotheby's auction sales, a 25-percent discount at Sketchley dry-cleaning outlets, free greyhound racing and casino membership

from Ladbrooke's, and a host of other benefits.

In fact, for the investor who wants the ultimate in sure things, there is a mortician firm that gives its stockholders free funerals with a choice of burial or cremation.

Perquisites for stockholders are booming in Britain, with about 60 companies offering them and many planning to do so, including a grocery chain.

Dividend Limit

Part of the reason for the popularity of perks — three years ago only 20 companies were providing them — is legislation that keeps dividend growth to 10 percent a year. But the main factor seems to be a recognition that smart marketing and shareholder relations.

Stockholder perks constitute one of the few business devices in which Britain has shown more flair and imagination than the United States. An expert said that this was because companies here know the names of almost all their holders, which is not often the case in the United States.

A spokesman for European Ferries, one of the pioneers of the idea in 1962, said that more than half its 90,000 holders use the discounted tickets and that some of them, illogically, send back the relatively small cash dividend.

There is no bar to foreign buyers, and several perks companies are patronized heavily by U.S. tourists.

IADB to Locate Bank Deposits in Latin America

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, May 31 (AP-D) — The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) closed its three-day annual meeting here yesterday after passing a resolution urging that the organization deposit loan funds in Latin American banks instead of only in the United States.

It is widely believed that this measure will provide additional economic assistance to the region. IADB deposits in U.S. banks last year yielded an estimated profit of \$120 million.

The 2,000 delegates could not come to an agreement, however, on the question of "the lower income group." The industrial countries responsible for most of the funding want to set a "poverty level" to limit the IADB's loans to the neediest countries.

The policy is used by the World Bank, but most Latin American representatives in both institutions oppose it. They argue that wealthy Latin American countries have huge "poverty pockets" and that loans should be granted on a basis of needy sectors instead of needy countries.

U.S. Reserve Assets Fall

WASHINGTON, May 31 (Reuters) — The U.S. Treasury said that U.S. reserve assets fell to \$21.4 billion last month from \$21.66 billion in March but were above the \$18.84 billion posted a year earlier. The gold stock fell to \$11.42 billion from March's \$11.48 billion and \$11.72 billion a year earlier.

So far the perks, technically described as concessions to show that they can be withdrawn, have attracted little attention from the tax collector. The spokesman for European Ferries, however, said that this was a potential problem if the company goes ahead with an idea to create two separate classes of stock, one for cash dividends and one for discount tickets.

As it stands, the minimum holding that costs about \$1,000 provides a peak return of about \$100 and a cash dividend of less than \$20. "If we play around too much, there's no saying what would happen" at the Inland Revenue, the spokesman said.

Institutions
Big institutional stockholders, not surprisingly, do not like their perks much because they get no more than individuals and find problems in using those to which they are entitled. This is why one securities dealer describes these perks as "a great leveler." Few companies have given them up, although a number have tightened the qualifications because of the great interest.

Most of the perks involve purchases that yield a profit despite the discount. They are deemed as less costly than grocery coupons, for example. Besides building volume, they attract new shareholders, a possible source of new financing. And if the share price goes up, they may help the company pay for an acquisition.

While the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has no regulations against it, the required disclosure of the perks might be too big an administrative problem or a legal risk if there were an error.

The Stock Exchange here, the main regulator, takes a more relaxed view and has expressed no concern about perks.

"Since the benefit is going to the proprietors of the company, it is like giving it to themselves," said an exchange official. "If the board was giving company assets to other people, then that would be something else."

France Lowers Growth Forecast

PARIS, May 31 (AP-D) — The French government has revised downward the initial growth projections for this year because of the slowdown of activity in the early months and the uncertain prospects for the short term.

According to the latest official projections, this year's growth is revised to 3.4 percent from 3.7 percent. The report, to be disclosed next month, predicts the rate of inflation will reach 9.6 percent this year, up from 8 percent previously forecast.

Despite the rise in the price of oil and certain raw materials, the report expects French trade to be close to balanced this year.

Separately, the national statistics institute reported wholesale prices rose 0.4 percent in April and were up 13.4 percent from a year earlier. The 1962-based index in April rose to 250.8 from a revised 249.7 in March when it surged 27 percent.

U.S. Leading Index Plunges

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 31 — A key government index used to predict future trends in the economy fell 3.3 percent last month, the largest monthly drop ever, after a revised gain of 0.3 percent in March, the Commerce Department announced today.

As a result of the plunge, a Commerce Department economist said that the department was revising downward its forecast for a 3-percent growth in the second quarter. "Three percent now looks to be a bit too optimistic, but we're still looking for growth in the second quarter," he said.

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said pressure from oil prices led him to trim his estimate of 1979 economic growth to 1.5-to-2 percent from 1.7-to-2.3 percent compared with 4 percent last year and the official administration estimate of 2.2 percent.

A major cause of the sharp decline was an abnormally large drop in the average workweek caused by the fact that the Easter and Passover holidays and a trucking strike all fell during the April survey week. The average workweek of manufacturing workers declined by 1.7 hours to 39.1 hours. But another seven of the 10 indicators fell, and if the average workweek had remained unchanged the index still would have shown a decline of about 1.6 percent.

The department spokesman cited another reason for the drop in the index the slow growth in total liquid assets, which seems to be occurring because there has been a runoff of certificates of deposits at commercial banks as business has been transferred to the Eurodollar market. These Eurodollar borrowings do not show up in the index and the effect on leading indicators therefore tends to be exaggerated, he said.

The last time that the index of leading economic indicators recorded a monthly drop nearly this great was in September, 1974, when it fell by 3 percent.

Last month, the department reported that the index had fallen three months in a row — January, February and March. But today, the department revised the March figure from a 0.5-percent decline to a 0.3-percent increase.

Until recently, economists had

maintained that three consecutive monthly drops in the leading index foreshadowed an imminent recession. However, some economists and government officials have said that vagaries in the Federal Reserve's money supply data has made the index less useful.

Other Indicators

The composite index of coincident indicators, a monthly approximation of aggregate economic activity, decreased 0.9 percent last month after a gain of 1.2 percent in March. The index of lagging indicators, which is designed to predict monthly movements in economic activity, increased 1.4 percent in April after a gain of 0.2 percent in March.

The leading indicators that declined last month were: average workweek, layoff rate, vendor performance, four-month change in total liquid assets, change in sensitive prices, contracts and orders for plant and equipment in 1972 dollars, new orders in 1972 dollars.

Factory orders for durable goods fell last month by a revised 2.8 percent to \$77.2 billion after rising 2.8 percent in March. New orders for nondurables fell 3 percent to an adjusted \$63.89 billion after rising 4.7 percent in March. Orders for nondefense capital goods fell last month by a revised 13.5 percent to \$21.3 billion from \$24.73 billion in March.

Factory inventories rose by 1.6 percent to an adjusted \$208.68 billion after rising 1.1 percent in March and rising 1.3 percent the month before. Factory shipments fell 5.3 percent to \$135.99 billion after rising 5.2 percent in March and rising 1 percent in February.

Big Board Prices Mixed; Money Supply Unchanged

NEW YORK, May 31 (Reuters)

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly mixed in moderate trading today in a technical reaction to yesterday's steep slide, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.17 to 822.33 while declining issues led advances 764 to 674. Volume was little changed from yesterday at 30.30 million shares.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported the nation's narrowly defined M-1 money supply was unchanged in the May '79 week from the previous week while M-2, a broader measure, rose \$1.5 billion. M-1 was up 6.4 percent over the last four weeks compared to the 13 weeks previous while M-2 showed a 7.7 percent growth.

Business loans at major New York City banks rose \$452 million in the May 30 week following a revised fall of \$384 million the previous week and a rise of \$1.23 billion a year ago.

CSE Corp., an insurance holding

company, gained 2 1/4 to 23 1/4. It said it recently received a "verbal indication" of merger interest from Berkshire Hathaway which is owned by financier Warren Buffett. CSE said no specific terms evolved from the discussions and no further talks are anticipated. The company said it was making the statement in response to the recent rise and trading activity in its stock.

Caesar's World gained 2 1/4 to 74 1/4. It said it would receive a temporary permit to operate a casino in Atlantic City subject to resolving a lease problem. However, after the market closed, the New Jersey Casino Control Commission adjourned hearings on its request until June 20.

McDonnell Douglas was up 1 1/2 to 25 1/2. Analysts believe the financial impact on the company as a result of the crash of a DS-10 near O'Hare Airport in Chicago is not likely to be severe or permanent.

National Steel said it expects 1979 earnings to show a "marked improvement" over 1978's \$112.4 million, or \$5.85 a share.

CSE Corp., an insurance holding

Gold Finishes at \$274.75; Dollar Off

LONDON, May 31 (AP-D)

The dollar finished trading today below yesterday's levels but above the sharply lower opening prices. Gold prices were volatile, ending to a record high morning high of \$277.15 an ounce, only to retreat to \$274.75, still up from yesterday's \$270.50.

The dollar's weakness today was tied over from yesterday and as due to the larger-than-expected \$1.4 billion trade deficit. The dollar's boost during this afternoon when the drop in the U.S. leading economic indicators was posted. A later said that this sign of a slowdown in the economy was what the market was looking for.

Gold trading was fairly active today and volume was large. After aching highs during the morning, a price of gold slumped in the afternoon in a bout of selling said to have been started by New York sellers said that in the longer term a price of gold was expected to go higher.

At the end of trading, the dollar was at 1.9069 Deutsche marks, down from 1.9150 DM late yesterday.

day. During trading, the Bundesbank's council increased the Lombard rate to 5.5 percent from 5 percent, effective tomorrow, according to Oskar Emminger, the president of the West German bank.

He said that the council also decided in principle to allow the so-called pensioning of securities, a system under which banks can borrow funds from the central bank against securities as collateral. Dealers said that the Bundesbank announcement did not have much impact on rates.

Mr. Emminger said the council also decided in principle to allow the so-called pensioning of securities, a system under which banks can borrow funds from the central bank against securities as collateral. Such borrowings, aimed at improving banks' liquidity, would be permissible for a period of up to 30 days, Mr. Emminger said. Under previous pensioning arrangements, borrowings against bills or securities were limited to 10 days.

He explained that the measures decided did not mean that the Bundesbank was loosening its credit

restrictions. He noted that the Bundesbank will use its discretion in limiting the volume at which banks can borrow against securities under the pensioning system.

He said the Lombard increase was decided because banks had in the past four months increasingly resorted to their Lombard facility in refinancing themselves at the Bundesbank.

The dollar was at 4.4142 French francs, down from 4.4295. The French central bank was believed to have sold \$10 million to \$15 million at the fixing. The Bank of France also raised its treasury bill discounting rates for the third successive day, with the one-month rate rising to 8 1/4 percent from 8 percent, dealers said. The three-month rate rose to 8 1/4 percent from 8 percent while the six-month rate was unchanged from yesterday at 8 1/4 percent.

The dollar eased to 2.0890 Dutch guilders from 2.0955. The Dutch central bank followed up yesterday's 1/2-point hike in the discount rate with a relaxation of rules that make it possible for the banking system to import more capital and finance the nation's current-account deficit.

The dollar was at \$54.35 lire, down from \$54.95. Bank of Italy governor Paolo Baffi said that Italy's high level of reserves could allow reconsideration of official exchange-rate policies, using a stronger lira to reduce the effect of imported inflation. But this would be conditional on a continuing strong current-account surplus and satisfactory development and composition of overall demand, he said.

The Bank of England did not interfere with sterling's rise to \$2.0705, up from \$2.0591. The dollar was at 1.7240 Swiss francs, down from 1.7322. It was also lower against the Belgian franc at 30.65 francs, against 30.77 late yesterday. It was higher against the yen, at 220.32, up from 220.25.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated			
United States			
General Public Utilities			
1978	1979	1978	1979
Revenue	341.7	302.2	
Profits	46.6	49.0	
12 months	0.76	0.82	
Revenue	1,400	1,300	
Profits	136.4	142.3	
12 months	2.25	2.42	

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AMSTERDAM

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated			
Japan			
1978	1979	1978	1979
Revenue	257,780	345,000	
Profits	3,750	4,820	
Hitachi Ship. & Eng.			
1978	1979	1978	1979
Revenue	960,910	935,050	
Profits	17,430	6,810	
Nippon Kokan			
1978	1979	1978	1979
Revenue	1,167	1,207	
Profits	10,320	5,210	
Nippon Light Metal			
1978	1979	1978	1979
Revenue	221,120	221,990	
Profits	30,000	6,820	
Nippon Steel			
1978	1979	1978	1979
Revenue	2,417	2,337	
Profits	45,220	15,850	
Sweden			
1978	1979	1978	1979
Revenue	5,320	4,260	
Profits	235,000	151,000	

Japan Drops Curbs On Non-Yen Loans

TOKYO, May 31 (Reuters) — The Finance Ministry will allow Japanese banks to make foreign-currency loans to resident Japanese trading houses and manufacturers within a framework of \$300 million, banking sources said.

The borrowers are required to convert the loans into yen for domestic use, the sources said. In the past, only foreign banks operating in Japan were permitted to give loans of this type to Japanese borrowers, the sources said.

Hapag-Lloyd Cuts Payoff

HAMBURG, May 31 (AP-D) — Hapag-Lloyd has cut its 1978 dividend to 3.00 Deutsche marks per share from 4.50 DM in 1977. The shipping firm reported that profit available to distribution for shareholders totaled 10.8 million DM in 1978, down from 16.2 million DM in 1977.

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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the broad offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now one of the larger commercial banks in Switzerland.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 31

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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(Continued on Page 13)

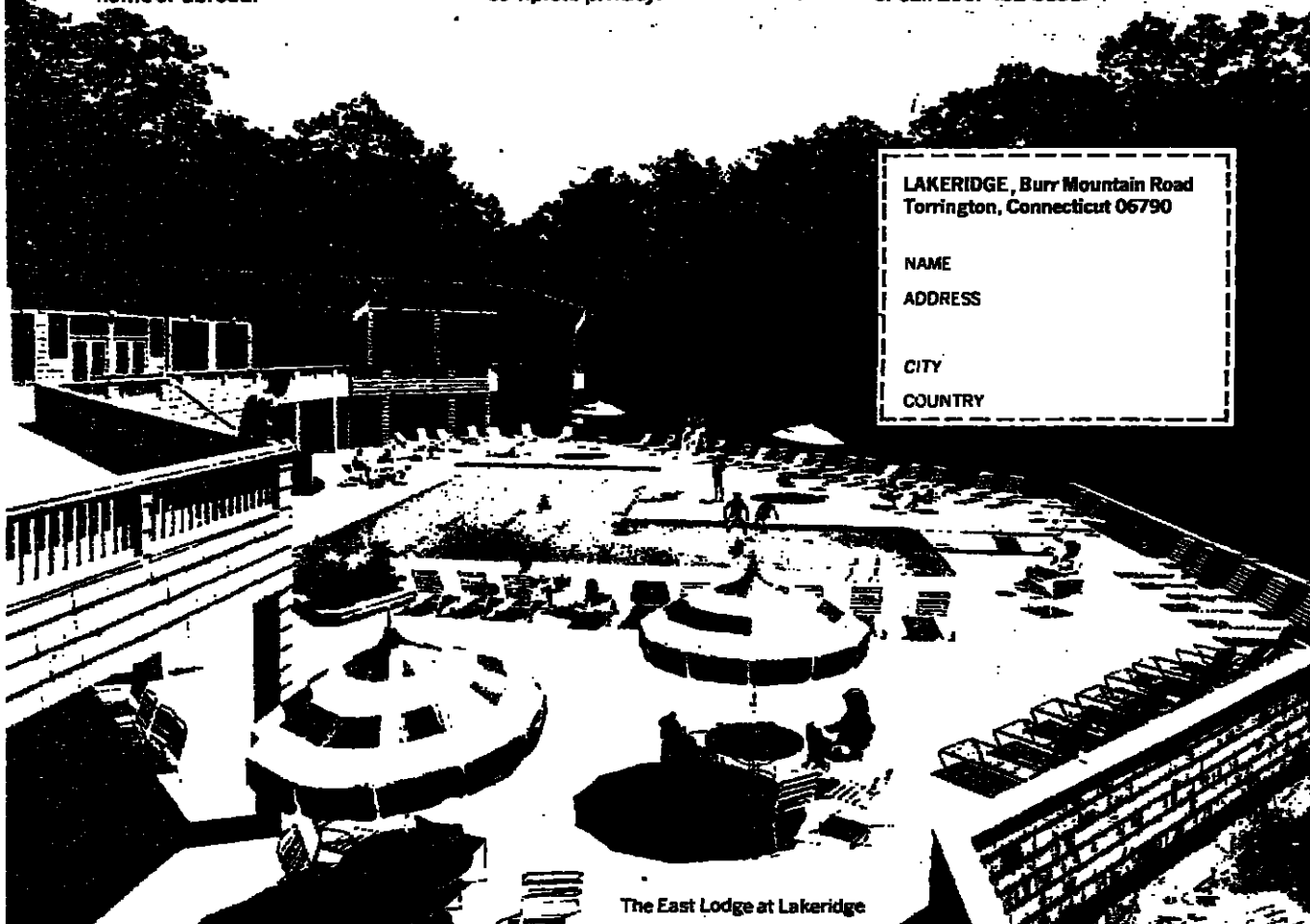
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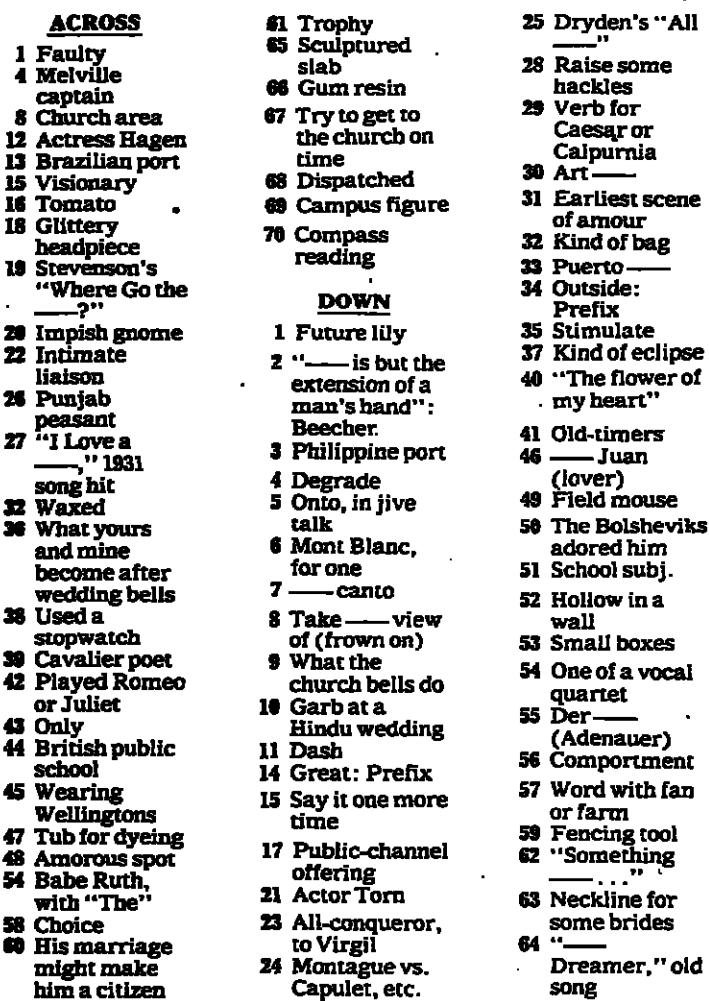
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By Eugene T. Maleska



	C	F			C	F
ALBANY	17	63	Cloudy	MADRID	19	66
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Mist	MALTA	24	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	Showers	MILAN	26	Fair
ATHENS	20	68	Storm	MONTREAL	14	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	68	Fair	MOSCOW	28	Fair
BELGRADE	25	67	Fair	MURMANSK	25	Fair
BERLIN	29	64	Fair	NEW YORK	19	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	21	78	Mild	NICE	25	Fair
BUCHAREST	26	78	Cloudy	OSLO	28	Overcast
BUDAPEST	26	79	Fair	PARIS	18	Overcast
CASABLANCA	19	64	Cloudy	PRAGUE	28	Fair
COPENHAGEN	23	72	Mild	ROME	26	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	79	Overcast	SOFIA	25	Fair
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	24	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Rain	TEHRAN	26	Fair
FLORENCE	24	76	Fair	THE HAGUE	24	Fair
FRANKFURT	28	82	Fair	TOKYO	19	Fair
GENEVA	25	77	Fair	TUNIS	32	90
HELSINKI	25	77	Fair	VIENNA	22	Fair
ISTANBUL	25	78	Fair	WARSAW	31	88
LAS PALMAS	31	76	Fair	WASHINGTON	27	Cloudy
LISBON	28	63	Cloudy	ZURICH	27	81
LONDON	28	63	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	28	68	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT)

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SEE, MR. KLEB, I'M GETTING
THROUGH, MRB. JUST A LITTLE
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ONE MORE ROLL AND
WE'LL HAVE IT. I'VE
JUST GOT TO ADJUST
THE LIGHT, OKAY?

HANG IN THERE, HONEY.
IT'S A GREAT ROSE,
JUST GREAT—VERY
DOWN-HOME, VERY
NATURAL.

BUT THE ICE
CREAM'S MELT-
ING ALL OVER
EVERYTHING!

OKAY, HERE WE
GO. LEAN BACK
A LITTLE IN
THE SADDLE.

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"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

A cartoon illustration of a Native American boy in traditional dress standing next to a small wooden cart filled with arrows. He is looking down at a large, stylized arrow that has just been thrown into the air, which is depicted as a large, winged figure. The background shows a simple house and a fence.

MULLIGAN STEW

Reviewed by John Leonard

THERE IS a very real question as to whether avant-garde fiction can survive Gilbert Sorrentino's new novel. There is also a question as to whether the New York publishing community can survive it, although that is much less certain. "Mulligan Stew," instead of consisting of meat and vegetables, consists entirely of literature, of parody and complaint and paranoia and pop-absurdism. It is as if Buck Mulligan was a hero or had written "Ulysses," instead of Stephen Dedalus and James Joyce. But Sorrentino contains, and reviles, them all.

"Mulligan Street" is full of Joyce, too much so; and of Nabokov, Flaubert, Proust, Gogol, D. H. Lawrence, Edmund Wilson, Norman Mailer, Henry James, Bernard Malamud, the Marquis de Sade, Thomas Dekker, Sylvia Plath, John Updike, Annie Nin, Zane Grey, Erica Jong, William H. Gass, various Latin Americans, everybody else I haven't mentioned, plus the rest of us — the entire service class of the modern world. The idea of Lionel Trilling's bad dreams about the teaching of modernism had been stuffed inside a single type-writer.

One thinks, mired in a fearful stupidity, of Borges and Stanislaw Lem and Alan Lelchuk and Susan Sontag; of Howard Hughes, Walt Disney, Donald Barthelme, R. Crumb, Octavio Paz; of a well-deserved vacation.

Among the many literary artifacts that the *Mulligan Stew* parodies are the mystery novel, the pornographic novel, the western, the 17th-century masque, the 20th-century publisher's catalog, female erotic poetry, book reviews, art criticism, writers' notebooks, monographs on mathematics, baseball scorecards and astrology charts. The masque, as one might expect, owes a lot to "Ulysses" in "Night-town" and goes on too long. Most of the parodies, in fact, go on too long, but they are so funny that I can't imagine how to cut them, and neither could Sorrentino. One exception is the brief parody of erotic poetry, which is such liberated rubbish that it made me cry. Sorrentino has been accused, and accuses one of his characters, of misogyny. The charge should have been good taste.

Presley's Jet Is Up for Sale — In One Piece

WASHINGTON (AP) — For while they considered melting down for memorial medals, but the end owners of Elvis Presley's Conair-880 jet decided to sell it whole for \$3.8 million.

of oneself in public. So what else is new? Lamont, an experimental novelist of the obscure school, seldom reviewed and never read, is still mulling over a murder mystery in this manner: "The detective and his assistants were the only characters borrowed from F. Scott Fitzgerald into a twilight zone invented, perhaps, by Alain Robbe-Grillet, and makes them talk like Dashiell Hammett."

Halpin and Beaumont are colleagues in book publishing. Both wrote Daisy Buchanan, who belongs to Scott Fitzgerald but is thought

[illegible]

By Alan Trust

Spotting an extra chance that would eliminate the need for a finesse helped declarer on the diagrammed deal.

If North becomes the declarer, he can be defeated if the opening lead is in diamond. But with South as declarer, matters are trickier, since South cannot afford to lead diamonds. A diamond cannot be reached from the desirable South position by using transfer bids.

In the auction shown, North was able to give an accurate picture of his hand by bidding two diamonds, promising at least five hearts, and then four no-trump. Since no-suit

day, South led a trump, and West was forced to lead a diamond away from his king or play a club giving a ruff and sluff. In either case, slam was home.

South's chance of avoiding a diamond finesse did not rest entirely on the possibility of collecting doubleton spade queen, a quite nice chance. He would have been safe if West had begun with five diamonds and three cards in hearts. In this case, the king of diamonds would eventually have been forced into the lead with the trump jack at a point at which he had nothing but diamonds to lead.

and invitation to a slam in either hearts or no-trump. With a good heart fit, South accepted the invitation, an aggressive decision.

West made, the safest lead of a club and South won with the ace from dummy and cashed the heart ace. When the king fell, South took the heart queen, leaving West's jack as a winner. It was time to take

NORTH

♠ K J 5
♥ A 8 7 5 3
♦ Q J 9
♣ A 3

WEST

♠ Q 8
♥ J 6 2
♦ K 10 7
♣ J 8 5 4 2

EAST (D)

♥ 9 8 4 3 2
♦ K
♣ 6 4 3
♠ 10 9 7

The obvious chance was a diamond finessé, but there was no hurry for that. Instead, South took his first winners, throwing a diamond down dummy, and played spades.

When the queen fell, he was a happy man. He continued with the black, throwing a diamond from his West hand, and took to ruff, seeing that he would be end-played and forced to make a losing lead.

But this only postponed the evil

East and West were vulnerable in bidding:

	South	West	North
East Pass	5	Pass	2
Pass	N.T.	Pass	2
Pass	2	Pass	4
Pass	8	Pass	8

West led the club four.

		NORTH	
		♠KJ5	
		♥A8753	
		♦QJ9	
		♣A3	
WEST			
♠Q8		♠	
♥J62		♥	
♦K107		♦	
♣J8542		♣	

SOUTH
 ♠ A 10
 ♥ Q 10 9 4
 ♦ A 8 5 2
 ♣ K Q 6

East and West were vulnerable.

Bidding:

East	South	West
Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
Pass	2 ♣	Pass
Pass	3 ♣	Pass
Pass		

West led the club four.

Carter, Lee Spur Expos

Associate Press
Kenny Burns brandish the Euro-
FF, 1-0, at Munich's Olympic stadium.

Champions Cup Stays in Britain

The Swedes played under a severe handicap when they lost their captain, Stefan Tapper, who limped off in the 34th minute. The

Air Travel: Source of Athletes' Uneasiness

remainder of the flight, the stewardess fussed over the spot on

side technically. We needed to play them on a bad day and us on a very good day."

Francis, in the first half showed how good he is. Three strikes, three hits on target, I am very pleased he won the game. There has been a lot of pressure on him. He was the best player on the pitch."

Not on All-Star Ballot

Yet Not on All-Star Ballot

It in His Last At-Bats

cularly muscled man with a memorable mix of qualities. One of nine children in a family from El Dorado, Ark., he was an outfielder who could hit and fly; he was an explosive athlete who taught mathematics in junior high school, a philosophical sort in an era of well-bested mercenaries. "I was a young new Lou Brock," the veteran Cardinal mused. "A combination of both, I suppose. The announcement that I'd retired didn't relax me. I'm relaxed anyway. Look, hitting for high average is just one of those things. In my first 61 times at bat last year, I got 20 hits. In my first 61 times up this year, I got 23.

"It's what happened after that. Last season, in my next 100 or so times at bat, I got just 15 hits. This year, I got 17 in my next 40 times up. Mechanical difference, maybe. Or luck."

As for the change of managers, Brock chose his words carefully.

"We're in third place now and winning," he said. "Maybe that's a reflection of those problems. We had a lack of confidence, a lot of second-guessing, mistrust. But this year, Boyer gave the guys the ability to trust one another. But that's not a prerequisite for winning. The

Rapp Rules Chafe
The Cardinals chafing under the

rick managerial rules of Vernon
app until the popular Ken Boyer
took charge, collapsed into fifth
place. Only the Mets finished lower
the league's Eastern Division.

Consequently, it came as no
surprise when Brock announced in
his press conference this season that
he would be leaving the team.

game itself. Pride can make this
team bounce back."

U.S. Defeats Britain, Retains Walker Cup

MUIRFIELD, Scotland, May 31

was making his last stand. But it came as a great surprise to most people, especially those who compile the nominating ballots for the All-Star Game in July, when the 25-year-old outfielder raced to the top of the batting list in a dramatic prebark.

"Lou Brock worked hard the full two weeks of spring training," said Jim Clements, the new general manager of the Cardinals. "He predicted that he'd come out of the gate at full speed, and he did."

"Am I the old Lou Brock or the new Lou Brock?" he asked. "I was trailing in at the stage of the singles play, but I was in the lead of five matches. But the Cardinals faltered, spravling the course with a total of 29 bogeys. Mike Hoots started the rout with a surge over the final four holes to defeat Peter McEvoy, Britain's leading player, 3-and-1.

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Connors Turns on Power In French Championships

who hit .391 and stole 14 bases in three World Series, "money can't buy performance, as the free agents and the club owners will find out." And so, three weeks from turning 40 and four months from quitting it

No Matter What

"This is it for me, whatever happens," he said. "But I'm not ob-

said

"All I want now is a quality performance," he added. "I guess we all want that at the end. I want to go home satisfied, and I am satisfied. I've had a fine career. I got a lot. And I gave a lot."

He has given a lot ever since he turned professional in 1961 with the Chicago Cubs, a lithe but spec-

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—The United States today retained the Walker Cup golf trophy by a conclusive 15½-8½ margin over Britain. The United States won seven of the eight afternoon singles.

ated that he'd come out of the chute at full speed, and he did." "Am I the old Lou Brock or the

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